THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
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Office, 76 Fifth St., opposite Post Office.
C. D. BRIGHAM, EDITOR.
K. R. THOMPSON, BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By Mail (payable in advance,) per year.....$10 00
City, payable to the carrier, by the week.... 25
Transient Advertising.
TEN CENTS A LINE FOR EACH INSERTION.
Under head of City Items, per line,.....20 cts.
Inplayed advertisements charged at the above rates in proportion to the amount of space occupied.
Address, THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

Gold Closed, in New York Last Evening at 1191.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

To the Public.

MR. EDITOR: It is due to the public, perhaps, and certainly to myself, to make some statement concerning an anonymous advertisement published prior to my Concert, particularly as my name has become involved in the matter. The advertisement was published by a personal friend, and a friend of the project, under the mistaken idea of benefiting it, but not by a communicant of the church, or person making any religious pretentions, although a non-final Episcopalian. I speak thus that churchmen, and the great body of professing christians may not feel agrrieved that one of their number would resort to any subterfuge, even in a charitable cause—"do evil, that good may come." My name was used by this personal friend, before mentioned, in spite that the advertisement might be published, (the editors, much to their credit, refusing to give a place in their paper,) supposing that I could not possibly object to it, and feeling so much confidence in my expected approval, as to feel at perfect liberty to do so. No one deplores the matter more than do I, particularly as it was done with an erroneous idea of personal kindness. I hope this will be sufficient to satisfy all concerned, as well as to gratify the curious. Respectfully, &c.,

L. C. HAUGHAWOUT, Organist of St. Peter's church.

To Mechanics & Hardware Dealers.

J. E. Conor, Nos 69, 71 and 73 Adams st., Brooklyn, N. Y., continues to manufacture the latest improved Screw Lever and Drop Presses, Cutting and Stamping Dies, and Tinners' Tools of all kinds. Mr. Conor is also General Agent for the Master's Lately Improved combined Double Seamer and Leting Down Machines and combined Circular, Square and Bevel Cutters. Hardware dealers and mechanics wishing to purchase of the above enumerated articles, should not overlook the claims of this establishment.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

Call upon T. S. Robinson & Co. 72 Fifth street, and look at their splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods recently opened. We venture to say that nothing finer exists in the Gents' Furnishing Goods line west of New York city. Don't fail to give these gentlemen a call.

Building Lots.

In Manchester at Auction. Two lots on the corner of Chartiers and Fulton streets, opposite the Public School-house, will be sold by A. Leggate, auctioneer on Saturday, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock.

White Lime Compound.

The great and popular remedy for colds of all kinds, sold at Fleming's drug store.

Handkerchief Extracts,

Fancy Soap, Dressing Combs, Cigars for sale at Fulton's drug store, Fifth street.

THE PURSUIT OF BOOTH.—It seems there has yet been no thorough search of the District of Columbia for the assassin BOOTH. Partial searches, it is admitted, have been made, but no organized, thorough investigation has been attempted. The fact is notorious that Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria contain large numbers of the most violent secession-ists and rebel sympathizers, who would afford every protection to the assassin in their power. It is earnestly recommended that a thorough search be made of every building and every part of every building in the District. It is firmly believed by intelligent persons in Washington that such a search will result in the discovery of the assassin.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.—Our special correspondent at Nashville writes us that the Fourth Army Corps is on its march in that direction, a portion having already arrived. The whole corps will probably remain for several weeks, preparatory to a long march south. This movement will not leave the lines of the railroad south unprotected, as detachments and all the new regiments yet guard the road to Knoxville, Col. T. S. ROSE, of the 77th Pennsylvania regiment, has already arrived in Nashville, in advance of his command.

Late News Items.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* has been revived by the Hon. Wm. W. Armstrong, late Democratic Secretary of State of Ohio.

The number of Confederate soldiers at Mobile have been greatly over-estimated, there having been but between 6,000 and 7,000 defending that place. Of these about 5,000 have been captured, killed and wounded, and the few remaining ones ascended the Alabama River on transports and gunboats.

A prominent Copperhead of St. Cloud, Minnesoto, told a man, in presence of witnesses, Friday night, three hours before the assassination occurred, that Lincoln and Seward were murdered.

Hereafter, mail matter will be forwarded from New York to the Pacific on the 1st and 16th of each month, the steamers leaving for Aspinwall on those days. It will of course be necessary to deposit letters and papers in the office here before the last mail for New York closes on the previous days. When the advertised days of sailing have come upon Sunday heretofore, the steamers have left on the day before.

The shad fisheries are now in full operation along the Connecticut, all the way from Hartford to the sea. The fish are caught by thousands and presently ornament the tables of New York and other cities in savory dishes.

The reports of the New York Custom House show that the total value of foreign merchandize brought to that port last week was only $697,000. During the corresponding week in 1861 the importations amounted to $6,128,000.

Grover, the manager of Grover's Theatre in Washington, and who was here a short time since with the German Opera company, has offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the capture of Booth, the assassin.

An order has been issued throwing open all communication with Richmond, and no passes will in the future be required. The use of government transports is prohibited to passengers.

A collision occurred on the Potomac river, one mile from Blackstone Island, Tuesday morning, by which the steamer Black Diamond was sunk in three minutes. The Diamond was acting as picket boat, and in the confusion occasioned by the collision many soldiers became panic-stricken and were drowned. The loss of life will probably exceed fifty.

On the reception in Havana of the news of the President's assassination, great gloom overspread the American people.

The rebel Colonel Jesse and twenty-eight of his guerrillas were captured near Eminence, Kentucky, Tuesday morning, by Col. Buckley's men. Loss small on either side. The number of killed and wounded was not stated.

Wendell Phillips writes to the *Anti-Slavery Standard* that he disapproves the project for disbanding the American Anti-Slavery Society at the May anniversary. He says that while Delaware and Kentucky remain Slave States, and before the decision of the last war has been had on the Constitutional amendment, it is no time to disband.

A dispatch from Lisbon, dated 11th April, speaking of the relations existing between the United States and Portugal, says the Governor of Belem was not dismissed for having fired into the Union ship when they were approaching the bar, but for continuing to do so when they struck their flag, and already turned toward Lisbon. As a public demonstration of the continuation of amicable relations between the two nations, a reciprocal salute had taken place, in honor of the respective flags.

Joseph Shaw, editor of the Westminster, Carroll county, Ind., *Democrat*, whose paper was mobbed and materially destroyed the night after the murder of the President, on account of the loyal sentiments expressed by the editor, and who was warned away by the people, returned on Monday to Westminster. That night he was again waited upon by a delegation of the citizens, who knocked at his door. He appeared and fired into the crowd, wounding a young man named Henry Bell. Upon this the enraged citizens killed Shaw on the spot.

The President and Cabinet, says the *National Intelligencer*, have concluded arrangements in reference to the government of Virginia, and the process of her final restoration to the Union. Governor Pierpont has been fully advised of the views of the government and is authorized and empowered to establish the new government of Virginia at Richmond. He will proceed to the capital forthwith and call together the loyal State Legislature already elected.

Paine, the individual charged with attempting the life of Secretary Seward, it is said attempted to take his own life on Monday by butting his head against the iron wall of his prison. It was feared at first he had beaten his head almost into a jelly, and was bleeding profusely. A cap was prepared for him, padded all over, and fastened securely upon his head, and his hands secured so that he can do himself no further injury.

The Georgia rebels are greatly chagrined over the capture of their State by 6,000 or 8,000 Yankees, and call it the most disgraceful incident of the war. Late rebel Georgia papers state that all the manufacturing establishments, railroads, boats, government stores and about 80,000 bales of cotton were destroyed at Montgomery, Governor Watts, of Alabama, and other officers of the State Department, had arrived at Columbus, Georgia, but as that place was captured on the 10th, it is presumed Watts and party have moved elsewhere.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1865. NO. 195.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

DEPOSITORIES FOR PUBLIC FUNDS

Internal Revenue Decision.

No Passes Required to Visit Richmond.

Paroled Rebels Taking the Oath.

Collision of Vessels on the Potomac.

SINKING OF THE "BLACK DIAMOND."

A Number of Soldiers Drowned.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 26.

The Champaign National Bank, Urbana; Commercial Bank, Cleveland, Ohio, and Second National Bank, Nashville, Tenn., have been designated, by the Secretary of the Treasury depositaries of public funds.

H. A. Burch, of Marengo, Illinois, has been appointed Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers. Assistant Surgeon John F. Huber and Theodore Ariand, of Missouri, promoted to the rank of Surgeons in the volunteer Medical Corps.

The First National Bank of Thornton, Indiana, capital fifty thousand dollars, and Knox County Bank, Mount Vernon, Ohio, capital one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, were established to-day.

Marshall O. Roberts, of New York, has donated ten thousand dollars to the Lincoln family fund.

The pass nuisance between the loyal States and Richmond has been abolished, and hereafter persons desirous of visiting that city will not have to dance attendance for hours, and sometimes days, to captious and capricious officers at the War Department. It is expected that in a few days Charleston and Savannah will be included in the same category with Richmond.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that persons engaged in manufacturing spirits for sale are liable to distiller's license the amount of tax to depend upon the number of barrels distilled, with a special provision for the distillation of apples, grapes and peaches. Where persons manufacture spirits intended for sale they are only liable as manufacturers, if their products exceed one thousand dollars per annum.

The clerical force of the Provost Marshal's bureau and Quartermaster's department's has been greatly reduced within the past few days, in consequence of the diminished business.

Between five and six hundred refugees, who were driven away from Fredericksburg at the commencement of the war, on account of loyality, returned there to-day in a Government transport.

Eight of the paroled prisoners of war who were allowed to return to Washington, this morning presented themselves at Col. Ingraham's office and took the oath of allegiance, in preference to being sent back to the South. All those who fail to promptly report and voluntarily return to their allegiance by subscribing to the oath, will be exchanged immediately and sent back.

The side wheel steamer Massachusetts, Capt. Couch, while bound down to Fortress Monroe on Sunday night, with some 200 soldiers from Alexandria, who were to be returned to their regiments, collided with the propeller Black Diamond, off Blackstone's Island in the Potomac River. The Massachusetts was badly damaged, her bows being stove in near the water line, and the soldiers on board of her thinking that she was about to sink, a large number of them sprang over her sides and succeeded in getting on board of the Black Diamond which had hauled up to render assistance, it being supposed at the time by the captain of the Black Diamond that the Massachusetts was the only vessel that had sustained any danger. Unfortunately, however, the Black Diamond had been struck amidship, which caused her to take in water rapidly, and she went down in a few moments after the soldiers had got on board of her. Fifty-six of the soldiers from the Massachusetts and four of the crew of the Black Diamond are missing, and it is believed that they were all drowned. Last night Capt. Allen dispatched a steam propeller down the river to the scene of the disaster, with nets and hooks on board to search for the bodies of those supposed to be lost. The Massachusetts, after the Black Diamond went down, succeeded in reaching Point Lookout in safety where she landed the remainder of her troops.

FROM RICHMOND.

Mob at Danville, North Carolina.

COMMISSARY STORES SEIZED.

THE BUILDINGS BLOWN UP.

Fifty Persons are Killed.

Extra-Billy Smith Compelled to Leave the Town.

WASHINGTON, April 26.

The Richmond *Whig* and *Times* have both been received. The *Whig* has the following:

"From gentlemen of intelligence who have reached this city on foot from Danville, we have some interesting particulars of events that occurred there after the surrender of Lee's army. When this event became known in the town and surrounding country, a crowd of citizens of all classes, ages and colors, and a large number of soldiers, collected around the buildings in which were stored immense quantities of commissary stores and after a short deliberation made a general rush upon the establishments.

"The parties in charge of the stores at first attempted to resist the mob, but were quickly forced to desist, and seek their own safety in flight. The mob scattered throughout every part of the buildings, each person plundering according to his or her fancy. In one of the buildings, it appears, there was a large quantity of ammunition gunpowder in kegs, and percussion caps. The soldiers and country people swarmed around the powder eager to secure it for fowling purposes. While they were thus engaged by some means fire communicated to the powder, and in an instant the building and its contents, including over fifty persons, were blown to atoms. This horrible tragedy, for a time, put a check upon the plundering, which, however, soon commenced, but with somewhat more circumspection.

"Ex-Gov. Extra-Billy Smith was in Danville when our informant left. He had been vaporing a good deal about his determination not to surrender, saying, 'sooner than succumb, he would turn bushwhacker, guerrilla, or something of that sort.' Notwithstanding this, our informant learned just before leaving that Extra-Billy had sent a flag of truce to General Meade, the object of which had not transpired.

"We may mention in this connection, as a report which has obtained circulation here, that the citizens of Lynchburg either requested or compelled the ex-Governor to leave the town.

Latest from Havana.

News of President Lincoln's Death.

ARRIVAL OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

AFFAIRS ON THE RIO GRANDE.

NEW YORK, April 26.

The steamer Columbia brings Havana advices to the 24th. The intelligence of the assassination of President Lincoln caused much excitement as far as heard, deep gloom over the American people. The American Consulate displayed the flag at half mast; also most of the American ships in the harbor.

The blockade runners Wren and Badger arrived on the 23d, from Galveston, with cotton.

Jno. S. Williams, who was carrying $50,000 State money from Goliad to Clinton, Texas, was robbed by a band of thieves.

The blockade runner Eliza Catharine, loaded with cotton, sunk on the bar at Brazos river, drowning the Captain, mate and three others.

By way of Matamoras, it was reported that Cortinas had declared against the empire, and was preparing to attack Gen. Mejia, who is in Matamoras with 4,000 or 5,000 men. Mejia is cut off from communication with the interior. He will either surrender or retreat, and if he does the latter he is lost. Cortinas has from 6,000 to 7,000 troops.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

National Fund for President Lincoln's Family.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

No Serious Consequences from Sherman's Action.

Precautions to Prevent the Escape of Booth

Health of Mrs. Lincoln.

Mr. Seward and Son Convalescent.

THE ASSASSINATION PLOT.

Retreat of Jeff. Davis to Mexico.

NEW YORK, April 26.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says:—Marshall Roberts has offered 10,000 dollars, toward a national fund for the family of the late President.

It is believed on what appears trustworthy authority, that our relations with Mexico will soon assume a new and important aspect.

A special to the New York *Post*, dated Washington 26th, says: The precautions taken in North Carolina by the government will arrest any serious consequences that might arise from Sherman's action.

No vessels are allowed to land on the Western Shore of Maryland in order to prevent the escape of Booth in that direction. It is reported that two men attempting to cross the river in a small boat were captured off Maryland Point yesterday.

The N. Y. *Post's* special says the restrictions to visiting Richmond have been removed, and any one can go there. Advices from Richmond say Gov. Pierpont will probably convene the loyal legislature by the 1st of June.

It is believed that if Johnston refuses unconditional surrender he cannot escape.

Several rebel officers rather than go South have taken the oath.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 26.

Arrangements are being made for collecting all the materials used for draping the city in mourning, and selling them for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers. The Goddesses to be refinished at small cost and sold at auction. Prominent auctioneers have offered to sell them free of all charges. It is suggested that a similiar course be followed throughout the country.

NEW YORK, April 26.

An evening paper publishes a story that J. Wilkes Booth was seen in Brooklyn last Friday night, by the Keeper of a whisky saloon; the story cannot be traced to a reliable source. All the Steamboats and railway trains are being closely watched. The detectives feel certain that Booth has not been here or passed in this direction.

NEW YORK, April 26.

The *Herald's* Washington special says a letter of the Richmond correspondent of the London *Times*, dated March 12, foreshadows General Sherman's peaceful programme. The letter excited much comment. In official circles it is regarded as significant, in view of what has occurred recently in North Carolina, and that the officers and leaders have relied upon working on General Sherman's character and his antipathetic to aid them in their extremities.

The same special says Booth must not be well to-day.

The Sewards are better. The Secretary visited the Cabinet. The weather was so beautiful, but did not get permission from his surgeon. He was able to give some attention to official papers.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: When the whole history of the plot of assassination is made public, the world will be astounded at its enormity as well as at our forbearance with our Canadian neighbors, who have constantly furnished a safe asylum to the most nefarious villains.

The anticipated retreat of Jeff. Davis from Texas to Mexico, with the purpose of involving us in new difficulties, has been duly considered by the Government.

Twelve stand of colors were presented to the Secretary of War. They were captured by the 5th Army Corps, at the battle of Five Forks, April 1st.

The monitor Roanoke now lies in our bay having been towed here by the gunboat Alabama.

The Assassination in the Army.

Gen. Sherman's Announcement of It,

The Army to be Prepared for Assassins.

NEW YORK, April 26.

The following is Gen. Sherman's order announcing the assassination: Headquarters of Military Division of Mississippi, in the field, Raleigh, April 17, Special Order No. 52. The General commanding announces with pain and sorrow, the murder, on the evening of the 14th inst., at the theatre in Washington City, his Excellency the President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, and the severe wounding of the Hon. Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, who was also stabbed by another murderer in his own house, but still survives. His son Frederick was also severely wounded, supposed fatally. It is believed by persons capable of judging that other high officers were designed to share the same fate; that it seems our enemy despairing of meeting us in manly warfare, has basely resort to the assassin's tools. Your General does not wish you to infer that this is universal, for he knows that the great mass of the rebel federate army would scorn to sanction such acts, but he believes it the legitimate consequence of rebellion against the Government. We have met every phaze which this war has assumed and must now be prepared for it in its last and most vital stage. The assassin is a guerrillas, but woe unto the people who seek to expend their wild passions in such a manner, for there is sure and speedy result.

By order of Major-general

W. T. SHERMAN,
A. M. DAYTON, Major and A. A. G.

From California.

The news of President Lincoln's Death—Secessionists Rejoicing—The parties arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.

The military have arrested twelve or fifteen men in Salona and Napa counties for participating in the assassination of President Lincoln. Upon the receipt of the news of the President's death at Green Valley, Salona county, a number of secessionists met to rejoice over the event. A body of troops was sent to break up the meeting, but as they approached the secessionists fired upon the soldiers, wounding two of them. The fire was returned by the soldiers several of the secessionists were wounded. The whole party then surrendered.

The ship Hacchon is for Hong Kong, takes a quarter of a million dollars.

From the Potomac Army.

TROOPS MARCHING FOR DANVILLE.

NEW YORK, April 26.

The *Tribune's* Army of the Potomac special of the 23d says: The Sixth Corps was put on march this morning for Danville, in order to hold that point and guard the communications between the army under Sherman. The Fifth Corps is now posted along the Southside Railroad, guarding that point, and the Ninth, which did that duty till lately, is now on its way to the capital, from which, report says, it will be transported to a distant point of the rebellion. The Twenty-fourth Corps is on the march for Richmond, where the bulk of it now is. The Second Corps is here waiting for orders.

From Central America.

NEW YORK, April 26.

The steamer Ariel from Panama the 16th, has arrived. Beyond the circulation of idle rumors of great revolutionary aspirings, keeping the timid in suspense, nothing has occurred worthy of note.

From Central America we learn the death of Gen. Carrera, President of Guatemala. It was expected, and a crisis was expected to follow the event. Carrera was President for life, with power to name his successor. He has named Gen. Coral, late Governor of Chiquimula. It was thought Carrera's death would be the signal for Gen. Barlos to renew hostilities. The President of Honduras has issued a decree of non-intercourse with Costa Rica for affording Barlos asylum.

News of President Lincoln's Death at Charleston.

NEW YORK, April 26.

By the steamer Fulton we have Charleston papers of the 24th. On the 21st a public meeting was held in Charleston on the subject of the assassination of President Lincoln. It was addressed by Ex-Gov. Aiken and appropriate resolutions adopted.

Arrest of Junius Brutus Booth.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.

Junius Brutus Booth was arrested in this city at eight o'clock this morning and taken to Washington, where he is now confined in the Old Capitol prison. It is understood that his arrest was caused on suspicion of his knowledge of the intention of his brother to assassinate President Lincoln, based upon his letter to Wilkes, published in yesterday morning's papers regarding Richmond and oil.

The Returning Rebels.

Opinion of Attorney General Speed.

THE STATUS OF PAROLED REBELS.

NO RIGHT IN THE LOYAL STATES.

HERE WITHOUT AUTHORITY.

The Rebel Uniform an Insult,

IT IS AN ACT OF HOSTILITY.

General Orders, No. 73.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 24, 1865.

The attention of all commanders of military divisions, departments, districts, detachments, and posts, is drawn to the annexed opinion of the Attorney General, which they will observe and regulate their action in accordance therewith:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, April 22, 1865.

Hon. E. M Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d of April. In it you ask me three questions, growing out of the capitulation made between General Grant, of the United States army, and General Lee, of the Rebel army.

You ask—first, whether the Rebel officers who once resided in the city of Washington, and went to Virginia, or elsewhere in the South, and took service, can return to the city under the stipulations of the capitulation, and reside here as their homes?

Second—Whether persons who resided in Washington about the time the rebellion broke out, left the city and went to Richmond, where they have adhered to the rebel cause, entered into the civil service, or otherwise given it their support, comfort and aid, can return to Washington under the capitulation of General Lee's army and the capture of Richmond, and reside here under the terms of the capitulation.

Third—You state that, since the capitulation of General Lee's army, rebel officers have appeared in public in the loyal States, wearing the rebel uniform, and you ask whether such conduct is not a fresh act of hostility on their part to the United States, subjecting them to be dealt with as avowed enemies of the Government?

Your letter is accompanied with a copy of the terms of capitulation entered into between General Grant and Lee. It is as follows:

"Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate; one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officer or officers as you may designate. The officers to give their individual parole not to take arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander sign a like parole for the men of their commands. The arms, artillery, and public property to be parked and stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me (General Grant) to receive them. This will not embrace the side arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside."

I. In answer to the first of these articles of capitulation, we must consider in what capacity General Grant was speaking. He, of course, spoke for the military power of the United States, as Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States. It must be presumed that he had no authority from the President to vary such a trust. No commander-in-Chief could give to a military officer.

The President performs two functions of the Government—one civil, the other military. As President of the United States and its civil head, he possesses the pardoning power; as President of the United States and their Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, and is the head of its belligerent power, this power to pardon, so far as it is military, cannot be delegated. It is a personal trust inseparably connected with the office of President. As Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States he has of necessity to delegate a vast amount of power. Regarding General Grant, then, as speaking for the President, and that he was speaking as one possessing no power except belligerent, and considering the limit to be well known to the person to whom he was making the stipulation, let us come to the consideration of the first question which you have propounded.

It must be observed that the question is not as to the extent of the power that the President as Commander-in-Chief of the armies, possessed, but what General Grant, as Commander of the Armies of the United States, could grant power by virtue of his military authority, to Rebels to go and reside in loyal communities—communities that had not been in rebellion against the Government of the United States; but the question is whether, by and under the terms of the stipulations, he has granted such permissions.

In the cases in 2 Black, commonly called the Prize Cases, the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the Rebels were belligerents; that this was no loose, unorganized insurrection, with which a civilized power had to deal, but had a boundary, marked lines of bayonets, which can only be crossed by force. The navy and army of the United States had the right, within the territory of the rebellion and belligerent power: that all persons residing within that territory must be treated as enemies, although not foreigners. It was decided that all persons going there without license, pending the hostilities, or remaining there, must be regarded and treated as enemies, and as having homes in the loyal States. A man's home and his residence cannot be changed by an order of the President. Rebels were dealt with by Gen. Grant as belligerents. As belligerents, their homes were on the other side of the lines of the armies of the United States. The officers and soldiers of General Lee's army, then, who had homes, prior to the rebellion, in the Northern States, took up their residences within the rebel States, and abandoned their homes in the loyal States; and when General Grant gave permission to them to go to the aforesaid States to return to their homes, it cannot be understood as a permission to return to any part of the United States.

That was a capitulation of surrender, and not a truce. Vattel says it down that (p. 41) "During the truce, nothing is made for a long period. It is naturally allowable for enemies to pass and repass to and from each other's country, in the same manner as it is allowed in time of peace. Since all hostilities are now suspended. But each of the sovereigns is at liberty, as he would be in time of peace, to adopt every precaution which may be necessary to prevent that intercourse from becoming prejudicial to him. He has just grounds of suspicion against people with whom he is soon to recommence hostilities. He may even declare, at the time of making the truce, that he will admit none of the enemy into any place under his jurisdiction.

"Those who, having entered the enemy's territories during the truce, are detained there by sickness, or any other unsurmountable obstacle, and thus happen to remain in the country after the expiration of the armistice, may, in strict justice, be kept prisoners; it is an accident which, in war, they have incurred by that which they have, of their own accord, exposed themselves; but humanity and generosity commonly require that they should be allowed a sufficient term for their departure.

"If the articles of truce contain any conditions either more extensive or more narrowly restrictive than what we have just now laid down, the transaction becomes a particular convention. It is obligatory on the contracting parties, who are bound to observe what they have promised in due form; and the obligations thence resulting constitute a conventional right."

Now, if the rights of enemies, during a long truce and suspension of hostilities, are thus restricted, it would seem evident that their rights under a capitulation of General Lee, without any suspension of hostilities, could not, without express words in the stipulation to that effect, be anything like as large as under a truce and suspension of hostilities.

Regarding General Grant, then, as speaking simply as a soldier, and as having no power as soldier regarding this war as a territorial war, and all persons within that territory as residents thereof, and as enemies of the United States, and looking to the language of the stipulation, I am of opinion that the rebel officers who surrendered to General Grant have no homes within the loyal States, and have no right to come to places which were their homes prior to their going into the rebellion.

II. As to your second question—the stipulation of surrender made between Generals Grant and Lee does not embrace any person other than the officers and soldiers of General Lee's army. Persons in the civil service of the rebellion, or who had otherwise given it support, comfort and aid, and were resident of the rebel territory, certainly have no right to return to Washington under that stipulation.

III. As to the third question—My answer to the first is a complete answer to this.

Rebel officers certainly have no right to be wearing their uniforms in any of the loyal States. It seems to me that any such officers, having done wrong in coming into the loyal States, are only adding insult to injury in wearing their uniforms. They have no more right to bear the traitors' flag through the streets of a loyal city as to wear the traitors' garb. The stipulation of surrender permits no such thing, and the wearing of such a uniform is an act of hostility against the Government.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
JAMES SPEED,
Attorney General.

By order of the Secretary of War:
W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

PRESBYTERY OF WASHINGTON.—The Presbytery of Washington met in Wheeling, on Tuesday, and organized by choosing Prof. Wm. H. Brugh, of Washington College, as moderator. Several young men under care of Presbytery were examined on experimental religion, theology, etc. Mr. Samuel P. Linn, a candidate for licensure, preached his trial sermon in the Old Capitol prison. It is understood that his arrest was caused on suspicion of his knowledge of the intention of his brother to assassinate President Lincoln, based upon his letter to Wilkes, published in yesterday morning's papers regarding Richmond and oil.

Presbytery yesterday morning.

The Surrender of Mobile.

VESSELS SUNK BY TORPEDOES.

Four Hundred Guns Captured.

Official Report of Admiral Thatcher.

WASHINGTON, April 26.

The Navy Department has received the following:

WEST GULF BLOCKADING SQUADRON,
U. S. FLAGSHIP STOCKDALE, OFF MOBILE,
April 15, 1865.

SIR—In my last dispatch, of the 12th inst., I had the honor to inform the Department that Gen. Granger and myself had demanded the immediate and unconditional surrender of Mobile, and that it would undoubtedly be accorded, as the city was at our mercy and we were in possession of the outside forts. The officers detailed by Gen. Granger and myself were met by the Mayor and authorities near the entrance of the city, and the demand for its surrender was there made. The parties then repaired to City Hall where the Mayor addressed the following communication:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF MOBILE, April 14, 1865.—Gents: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication at hands of Lieut. Col. R. G. Laughlin, of the staff of Maj. Gen. Granger, commanding the 13th Army Corps, and Lieut. Commander F. R. Franklin, U. S. N., of the staff of Admiral Thatcher, demanding the immediate and unconditional surrender of this city. The city has been evacuated by the military authorities and its municipal authority is now within my control. Your demand has been granted, and I trust, gentlemen, for the sake of humanity, that all the safe guards you can throw around our people will be secured to them.

Very respectfully, your obdt servant,
R. H. SLOUGH, Mayor of Mobile.

To Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER, commanding the 13th Army Corps, Acting Rear Admiral H. R. THATCHER, commanding West Gulf Squadron.

The flag of the United States was then hoisted over the city hall, and a portion of the troops immediately advanced to prevent pillage, the provost guard being established. The works around the city, which are of immense extent and strength, were then garrisoned. The navy yard has been seized in behalf of the Navy, but most of the contents had been destroyed except some timber and a quantity of soft coal. The Octorora and three river monitors are now at anchor in front of the city and down the Tensas River. The former and one of the iron-clads will be sent up the Tombigbee river where the rebel ironclad Nashville and gunboat Morgan have fled. The ironclads and Tuscaloosa, two powerful rams, were sunk in Spanish river, before the evacuation. Our naval forces are now busily engaged in blowing up and removing obstructions in the main ship channel, which have proved to be very formidable. I regret to inform the Department that the ram Tuscaloosa has been destroyed by a torpedo whilst engaged in this work, as well as the launch Chemical, and that the ram Althea was destroyed in dragging for torpedoes in Blakely river. The Althea struck the gun primer yesterday whilst under way running across Bateau, in twelve feet water. There is a project on foot to raise this last vessel, and repair her damages.

The reports of the commanding officers of the vessels thus lost, together with a list of killed and wounded will be forwarded as soon as received.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) H. K. THATCHER, Rear Admiral,
Commanding West Gulf Squadron.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

So far as ascertained the number of guns captured by the Army and Navy will exceed four hundred, including Forts Gaines and Morgan of the heaviest calibre. The amount of ammunition and ordnance stores is very large.

(Signed) H. K. THATCHER.

HEALTH OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, April 26—9 A. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State's regaining his strength rapidly and he will be able to ride out to-day. Mr. Seward's condition is becoming more hopeful. Very respectfully,

(Signed) S. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General.

WASHINGTON, April 26—9 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State rode out this afternoon and was benefited by the ride. Mr. F. Seward is gaining strength as rapidly as is desirable.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) S. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

OIL DISCOVERY IN BRADFORD COUNTY

AFFAIRS IN OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA.

The latest oil discovery we have heard of was made a few weeks since in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and the excitement in that neighborhood is intense.

West Virginia.

Nearly seventy-five wells are being sunk within twenty miles of Charlestown. A greater portion of those wells is on the Elk and Kanawha rivers, while Davis' creek lands are attracting considerable attention of oil men. Bituminous and cannel coal, Lightning and belligerent power: that all persons residing within that territory must be treated as enemies, although not foreigners. It was decided that all persons going there without license, pending the hostilities, or remaining there, must be regarded and treated as enemies, and as having homes in the loyal States. A man's home and his residence cannot be changed by an order of the President. Rebels were dealt with by Gen. Grant as belligerents. As belligerents, their homes were on the other side of the lines of the armies of the United States. The officers and soldiers of General Lee's army, then, who had homes, prior to the rebellion, in the Northern States, took up their residences within the rebel States, and abandoned their homes in the loyal States; and when General Grant gave permission to them to go to the aforesaid States to return to their homes, it cannot be understood as a permission to return to any part of the United States.

That was a capitulation of surrender, and not a truce. Vattel says it down that (p. 41) "During the truce, nothing is made for a long period. It is naturally allowable for enemies to pass and repass to and from each other's country, in the same manner as it is allowed in time of peace. Since all hostilities are now suspended. But each of the sovereigns is at liberty, as he would be in time of peace, to adopt every precaution which may be necessary to prevent that intercourse from becoming prejudicial to him. He has just grounds of suspicion against people with whom he is soon to recommence hostilities. He may even declare, at the time of making the truce, that he will admit none of the enemy into any place under his jurisdiction.

"Those who, having entered the enemy's territories during the truce, are detained there by sickness, or any other unsurmountable obstacle, and thus happen to remain in the country after the expiration of the armistice, may, in strict justice, be kept prisoners; it is an accident which, in war, they have incurred by that which they have, of their own accord, exposed themselves; but humanity and generosity commonly require that they should be allowed a sufficient term for their departure.

"If the articles of truce contain any conditions either more extensive or more narrowly restrictive than what we have just now laid down, the transaction becomes a particular convention. It is obligatory on the contracting parties, who are bound to observe what they have promised in due form; and the obligations thence resulting constitute a conventional right."

Now, if the rights of enemies, during a long truce and suspension of hostilities, are thus restricted, it would seem evident that their rights under a capitulation of General Lee, without any suspension of hostilities, could not, without express words in the stipulation to that effect, be anything like as large as under a truce and suspension of hostilities.

Regarding General Grant, then, as speaking simply as a soldier, and as having no power as soldier regarding this war as a territorial war, and all persons within that territory as residents thereof, and as enemies of the United States, and looking to the language of the stipulation, I am of opinion that the rebel officers who surrendered to General Grant have no homes within the loyal States, and have no right to come to places which were their homes prior to their going into the rebellion.

II. As to your second question—the stipulation of surrender made between Generals Grant and Lee does not embrace any person other than the officers and soldiers of General Lee's army. Persons in the civil service of the rebellion, or who had otherwise given it support, comfort and aid, and were resident of the rebel territory, certainly have no right to return to Washington under that stipulation.

III. As to the third question—My answer to the first is a complete answer to this.

Rebel officers certainly have no right to be wearing their uniforms in any of the loyal States. It seems to me that any such officers, having done wrong in coming into the loyal States, are only adding insult to injury in wearing their uniforms. They have no more right to bear the traitors' flag through the streets of a loyal city as to wear the traitors' garb. The stipulation of surrender permits no such thing, and the wearing of such a uniform is an act of hostility against the Government.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
JAMES SPEED,
Attorney General.

By order of the Secretary of War:
W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

European Affairs.

The great advance being made by Russia in Turkistan or Independent Tartary, is exciting some uneasiness in Europe. The capture of Khokan has given the Russians a sure footing on the frontiers of China, and very near the north-western frontiers of British India. The capture of Kokan has sent an embassy to Constantinople to complain of Russia's encroachments, and the embassy will proceed likewise to England on a similar errand. Russia denies being conquest in view, but simply a safe road into the interior of China.

Trouble is brewing between Persia and Turkey about the observance of a treaty regulating commerce, which the latter power refused to ratify because promised in due form; and the obligations thence resulting constitute a conventional right."

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Very respectfully your obedient servant,
JAMES SPEED,
Attorney General.

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Thursday April 27, 1865.

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY APRIL 27 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest solicited and will be thankfully received from friends in all parts of the country, who recommended to be responsible names. More especially what occurs in the discovery and production of oil, the developments of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general will be acceptable and is desired. Every local, personal, mechanical and agricultural event, inventions and improvements at every description solicited and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, correspondence should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the paper, or intending office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

COUNTY UNION CONVENTION.

The loyal men of Allegheny county, comprising the Union party are requested to assemble at the places of holding elections in their Wards, Boroughs, Townships and Precincts respectfully, on SATURDAY June 3d, 1865, and elect two delegates to represent each district aforesaid in a UNION CONVENTION to be held at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, June 6th, at 10 o'clock, a. m. for the purpose of nominating a Union ticket and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before it.

The election of delegates in the Wards and Boroughs shall be by ballot between the hours of four and seven o'clock p. m., and in the Townships between the hours of four and six o'clock p. m.

By order of the Union Executive Committee.

A. M. BROWN, Chairman.

JOHN WILANDS, } Secretaries.
H. O'NEILL. }

An Era of Good Feeling.

A few months ago, a political creed was formally published by the representatives of a portion of the old Democratic party. It was raised as the banner of an election campaign. It was sufficiently radical, in its statements and proposals, to meet the approval of the leading Southern conspirators. Its radical propositions, relative to the failure of the war, and the impossibility of restoring the Union by that means, were disclaimed by the loyal people and the army. The vote of the former sustaining the policy of the Administration and the arms of the latter, carrying out that policy, have combined to prove the Chicago creed a fallity. The war has been a success, and the Union has been maintained. The essential spirit of our Government has been triumphantly vindicated. The armed rebels have come to the admission, under repeated and crushing defeats, that the failure was on their side. And the political peace faction have, at last, reached the same conclusion. Both appear now unanimative to the decision, and from amid the ruins which they have, in different ways and degrees, contributed to produce, both utter aspirations for an era of good feeling, and solace themselves under the disappointment of old hopes by the indulgence of new ones.

In a leading party paper, which has been almost without an equal in virulent abuse of the Government, in an article under the same title that we have given to our own, we find the following sentences, which give the drift and animus of the whole piece:

"Democrats, disciplined by four years of injustice bravely borne, should easily now bear all that is flagrantly aggressive and indecent in the conduct of Republicans, who must need now to remember that Democrats may sometimes have right and reason on their side; and to admit that, since the future of the nation absolutely depends on the establishment of right and reason, a Democratic victory in policy may possibly be the salvation of their fortunes and happiness."

We are decidedly for an era of good feeling. This is no novel condition to the loyal friends of the Government. We have not been in it temper, but we trust we shall not be required in order to enjoy the fellowship of those whose exuberant good feelings are upon new, to ignore the *history* of the past four years, or to trample under foot the *principles* for which loyalty has contended, and to spit upon the *policy* that has made those principles glorious triumphant. The loyal people are not ready to obliterate from their minds their well defined distinctions between the friends and the enemies of the Government, and to refuse to the one all those who have, with the life and treasure, stepped forward, and those who with means or pens, have opportunities, or have a feeling anywhere that would delight to see a prostitution of right and reason, it as nearly as possible from good feeling.

This appears a mysterious paragraph to those who are not aware of any injustice done to the Democrats, these four years past. The Republicans have done them no harm except to right be to beat them twice in the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidency. And the misery of those sentiments thickens when we read the intimation of a repetition of victory achieved for the Democratic policy. When and where has it been done? What impress of the Chicago creed can be seen in the recent events? If the Republican memory is lazed to recall the time or the policy, in which the sort of Democrats that formed the Chicago creed had right or reason on their side, it will in vain go to some indefinite time anterior to the last four years. This is abundantly stated by events, by the success of the war and the Union, by the overthrow of the rebellion.

The entire article, to which we have alluded, is written in such a style, embraces such sentiments, and is so void of anything, in itself, to fix its origin or to define its relations, that it might suit the South as well as the affate peace faction of the North, and might as consistently have been written in a camp of discomfited rebels as in New York.

We repeat, we are for an era of good feeling, but not for an avalanch of sentimentalism that will sweep, in a track of desolation, through all principles of justice and patriotism.

Rebel Impudence in Washington.

We thought we had attained to a measurably correct estimate of the impudence of rebels and traitors. We have made it a study. We have had it before us ever since this war began. We have pondered it in the abstract, and witnessed it in the concrete, but we confess that our Washington correspondent's statements of the return of rabid, unashamed rebels to the capital, and of their conductthere, presents a phase of rebel effrontery which passes our former conceptions of the limit.

The breaking up of the rebellion has sent these unclean birds back home to roost. Men who went away from Washington and have been for four years in array against the Government, are returning there, and strolling and strutting about those streets, apparently enjoying in their crimes, and without a particle of shame or remorse for that treason of which they have shed in their parricidal warfare. They are actually claiming the property they forsook to become foes to their country.

If such persons go unwhipped of justice, we do not understand the inwards of the times. The contempt which they show to the Government and best loyal people, is an insult and outrage to both. We cannot think that the authorities at Washington will tamely submit to the disgrace of their impudent behavior and presence.

The times are changed since they ran away from their homes. The assumptions of slaveholding pride and insolence have gone out of fashion while they were absent in the rebel ranks. They should be taught their nakedness anew, according to the code that has been inaugurated under the auspices of loyalty and freedom.

General Sherman.

If, as has been suggested, Gen. SHERMAN had his eye on the Presidency, through the Peace Democracy, he fatally overshot the mark. The Chicago *times*, the accepted organ of this despicable party of politico agitators, repudiates him without reservation; not so much for what he really intended to accomplish, but for what he could, by his powers and attempting the task, have belonged to the President and Congress. It declares that "democ its especially will regret" his erratic course "for none more than they are opposed to the unwarranted assumption of power by whomever it for whatever purpose done." Speaking from the fairly loyal stand point, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: "In charging to SHERMAN we must assume that his phrase relative to peace from the Potomac to the Rio Grande referred to the rebel power with which he was treating, and that its disrespect to General GRANT arose from that source only, though it is quite clear from the whole affair that SHERMAN is a man no bound by any rules, regulations, bounds or considerations whatever. His antisatical freaks in the matter in North Carolina show that so far from possessing the superior wisdom which he freely assumes, he is infinitely below GRANT, THOMAS, SHERIDAN or CANBY.

GOLD GAMBLERS AGAIN DISAPPOINTED.—Gold gamblers in New York and other cities perhaps, supposed that the assassination of the President would cause gold to go up with a run. They therefore, proceeded to speculate enough they supposed to make a fortune at the largest for a rise. They would then cover their results of their operations they supposed would go up higher, and did not sell. But consequence proving stable, a reaction took place, not however before the gamblers had dipped in largely at the advanced figures. The result is, gold being about where it was when the catastrophe took place, the gamblers have paid dearly for attempting to speculate on it.

Iron and its Uses.

One of the oldest greek poets characterises the ages of the world, and the condition of people in them respectively, by assigning to them the names of different metals. With our drawing on poetic fancy, we claim for our times the designation of the *Iron Age*. We mean neither sarcasm nor eulogy on the popular notions of our times, but the fact that during the century, more of the substantial and reliable article has been dug from the bowels of the earth and converted to useful purposes, than in any other age. The times have been when iron could not be obtained in sufficient quantities to supply many of the most pressing needs of people, when even the implements of war were made chiefly of other materials. The commonness and abundance of iron in our times, which constitute one of the greatest material blessings, lead us, nevertheless, to underrate its value. But we might as spare the yellow metal that has been elevated as the standard of values, than that "iron itself" should be appropriated to the manufacture and benefits of civilized life. An ancient and sturdy people made their coin of this material. We put it into a thousand useful forms and uses.

Like the oil beneath the surface of our Pennsylvania fields, the native iron lay bedded and undisturbed, in the bosom of the earth, in ages past. Its extent was not known. With much toil and expense a comparatively small amount was converted to useful purposes. But the difficulty of reducing the ores confined the work to narrow limits, and the demand was kept down by the expense of the article, and the impossibility of greatly extending the production. But during the present century new facilities have been discovered and old ones applied to use, so that the wonderfully increased demand for iron has been met by a wonderfully increased supply. For the first time in the history of the world the quantity of the article manufactured is equal to the requirements of men, immense as those requirements are.

In the conversion of iron ores to forms adapted to the economical uses of life, human science and skill have had an extensive and important field of operation. Take in one hand a piece of ore stone, and in the other a piece of finely polished cast steel and you have a result of the triumph that man's science and skill have achieved before you.

There have been three great discoveries which have, each, furnished great facilities in the manufacture of iron from its ores. These have been made at different periods, and though not at first extensively applied to use, are now employed in bringing forward the materials quantities sufficient to meet the almost unlimited demand of the present age.

The first of these, assigned to an ancient but unknown period, was the making of *pig iron*, in which by the addition of another article, as a flux, the quantity of metal obtained from the ore is greatly increased. It is not known when or by whom this was discovered. But from the large amount of iron found remaining in ancient cinders, after fusion, it is believed that there was a time when the saving process was unknown. From Maine to Texas.

The second great improvement was the substitution of *coke* instead of charcoal, in the manufacture of England, a restriction was imposed by the scarcity and value of wood. The discovery that mineral coal could be employed as a substitute was an important one. Yet, owing to the limited demand for iron, and perhaps other reasons connected with the inferior quality, this discovery, which was made in the reign of JAMES I., early in the 17th century, was not much appreciated or applied long afterwards. But when the steam engine, under the scientific direction of JAMES WATT, began, in the latter part of the last century, to be applied as an auxilliary both in mining coal and in manufacturing iron, the use of coke as fuel for smelting furnaces was extensively adopted. And at that period and by this means the quantity of iron made in England was greatly increased. To name of the discovery of the process, though it were not appreciated at the time, should be preserved. It was Darby.

A third great improvement was made by a Scotch manufacturer named Wilson. It consisted in directing on the mingled mass in the furnace a *hot blast*, instead of one of the ordinary atmospheric temperature. The patent for this was dated in 1829. The air is heated to a high temperature in ovens and then injected upon the mixed mass of coal and ore in the furnace, by the usual apparatus of bellows and pipes, the heating of the air, by means of ovens, is greater the hotter of cold the weather.

It is impracticable, in this article, to give a detail of all the processes of iron manufacture, or of all the different kinds of iron made. We will begin with the same rude materials, or of the different heatings and manipulations produce the variety of results. There is no department of human industry, in which science and careful observation, are more necessary, or where they are more richly rewarded, in the results. The novice may think that as iron is iron, all iron is alike. But the different kinds are almost like different metals, and even the same kinds are distinguished by a difference in their quality, that it will not do to overlook in their applications, to practical use. There are many purposes for which iron or iron with a small per cent. of steel, if not the superior article, yet sufficiently well to meet the conditions of its use, and at a cheapness that admits of its use extensively for purposes to which a more costly article could not without pecuniary loss, be applied. It is probable, that by the great facilities afforded for the manufacture, quantity has to some extent trenched on the claims of quality. But skill and honesty will distinguish the poorer from the better articles, and selections will be made according to the requirements of its use and application. For necessary purposes the best article is produced, as well as a lower grade for uses which it will suit. It would be unreasonable to expect the same expense to be incurred in preparing iron for a railroad track, as for a chain cable; for a plow share as for a sword blade.

The demand for iron has been so largely extended of late years, that but for the increased facilities in the manufacture by which it is greatly cheapened, it would be difficult to see how the demand could possibly have been supplied. This consideration should reconcile us to the occasional inconveniences arising from some deterioration in the quality. Railroads, architecture, bridges, ship building, fences and hundreds of other works, require an amount of this material that defies calculation.

It is not a hundred years, since the first bridge was made of iron. The second iron bridge constructed in England, we notice it as a curious fact, was intended to span an American river, and that, in in our good common wealth. It was projected by the notorious TOM PAINE—would that he had never done a worse thing—and was meant for the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia. PAINE, unable to pay to it, ran away from his creditors, and solaced himself by mixing in the French revolution, whence a timely escape saved him from the guillotine. The entire bridges were made of cast iron. Wrought iron has been used more of late, both for solid and suspension bridges. Our own city has samples of the latter class, one of them, among the most substantial and beautiful of the class.

Our city, too, shows something of the use of iron in architecture. At the rate of progress made for a few years past, we shall soon have all our business streets faced with this material, and in ornamental styles not excelled in any city. We see no reason for restricting this handsome front to business houses, since it affords ingenuity could supply conveniences for an interior finish adapted to private residences.

Iron sea going vessels, a comparatively modern invention, open an immense demand for this metal. Pittsburgh labor and skill have furnished some admirable specimens of this kind of naval architecture, and our country has the honor of the foremost rank in the construction of armed vessels of war. We hope she will never need all of them in any actual service. But times may come when monitors and iron-clads, in the language of Mr. Sparrow-grass, may be "good things to have in the country."

We have, in our city and its environs, the most extensive iron works in the country. The art of working the metal, in nearly all its diversified forms, may here be carried on with advantages for profit to the manufacturer. New enterprises are from time to time commencing and apparently with lucrative results.

In regard to prices will open new markets for general trade, more than sufficient to counterbalance these which it will lose. The requirements of husbandry and the materials for peaceful pursuits will then occupy the hand of labor in our workshops. But the profit will be done the less, that it rewards the toil of beating swords into plowshares, or spears into pruning hooks.

As the number of letters deposited in the office for mailing and delivery without prepayment of postage, has become very considerable in number to excite inquiry in the law passed by the last session of congress, such letters and packages delivered to persons and not called for by the owners, charged with postage, will be returned to the writers, unless they bear your comments.

Isolation Policy.

The wise and proper regulation of our Government, prohibiting the admission of men from foreign countries to our sea ports, unless they have passports, and refusing harbor privileges to the vessels that bring such suspicious and intrusive characters, is much found fault with by the rebel sympathizers abroad. The London *Times*, of course, has its opinion to express. It speaks of the regulation as a part of the policy of isolation which this country appears bent on pursuing.

The same impression was made on the same class of susceptible friends of the rebellion abroad, by the blockade measures of our Government, and, indeed, by everything that the government has done for the restoration of order and the maintenance of the Union. That has furnished our own money for carrying on the war, that we built a navy for the protection of our coast and harbors, that we have acted independently of English opinion, that we have not been thundered into silence by the various objurgations of a foreign subsidized press—all this, and all like this is part of a policy of isolation.

What would our condition have been to-day in addition, if the social and confiding policy of the London *Times* would have relished and been adopted. We should have had our southern ports open to the contraband trade of England, we should have had our commerce swept entirely from the seas by privateers fitted out in *friendly* ports, we should have had a war, still pending in doubt, with a formidable domestic enemy supported by foreign aids, we should have been half dependent, if not entirely, on one of the foreign powers for the settlement of our difficulties.

It was time to isolate, with such foes and such friends around us. Our policy of isolation commenced in 1776. Independence is isolation. There are nations to whom isolation would be death. The United States Government and people desire not to isolate themselves from nations that act justly and honorably. Its policy has always been liberal and ingenuous towards them. But we have been long enough in the family of nations to know our duties and our rights, among which we reckon the right to conduct our affairs by our own wisdom.

General Intelligence.

The Ohio Legislature has "resolved against the pardon of the rebel leaders."

There is talk of a singing festival to be held at Dresden during the summer, at which twenty-five thousand singers it is said will appear.

A man in Philadelphia on Wednesday last distributed to the people in the streets slips of muslin with these words printed on them, "Perish died with Abraham Lincoln."

The trial of Miss Mary Harris, charged with the murder of A. J. Burrough, in January last at the Treasury Department, has been postponed until a week from next Wednesday, the 3d of May, on account of the sickness of Miss Harris, who is now suffering with erysipelas in the face.

One of the papers are telling what a remarkable shot Wilkes Booth was with a pistol, now he put a bullet between a man's fingers at fifty paces, etc. It was not a remarkable evidence of skill to hit a man's head at a distance of fifty paces. From Maine to Texas, a coward could have done this as well as Booth.

The Paymaster General has decided that commissioned officers of volunteers leaving the service will, in addition to a certificate of non-indebtedness from the Second Auditor of the Treasury, be required as the paymaster pays off, a certificate of non-indebtedness, and a statement that there are no stoppages against them on the books of the Paymaster General's office.

The Baltimore papers say that the recent extraordinary change of weather gave rise to apprehensions that the harvest which is quite backward, may suffer. The appearance of the fruit there would be a most bountiful supply of peaches, and, indeed, of all early and tender fruit, but the change of weather previous to Monday night, and on that night, was fatal to all hopes. On Saturday night, and even a frost in many localities in the adjacent country, which, it is hoped, did not injure much.

Something over a year ago an expedition set out from New York for the exploration of Arizona. Among the discoveries made by this party were numerous ruins of ancient settlements. Broken pottery is found strewn over all the parts traveled. Ancient forts, situated on the summits of high hills, command extensive views; and towns of considerable size were found in every valley of note through the entire extent of Arizona—proving that the country was once densely populated by a race of warlike Indians, more than the present Apaches.

Rockpoint shells are the river is washing away the graveyard on Belle Isle, where Union soldiers were buried, and in a few years the bones are washed out. Most of them have coffins, made of barrel staves, but few boards are readable, and soon none at all will be. In one portion of Potter's Field the rebels have dug a large hole into which the bodies of Union soldiers who died of starvation in Richmond, without the least pretension to any decent burial.

What a contrast is furnished between the rashness of Sherman and the timely, hesitating, spirit-like action of General Grant. What an admirable illustration of discipline, subordination and obedience to authority, with all his power and popularity! How fortunate has been to the government and the country the restraint of the latter, that rendered such unbridling mad. How magnificently he has borne himself through the fiery ordeal of this tremendous trial. How worthily he stands to-day, as a rising to be anything but a simple soldier in the service of his country! But it were proud of Grant, we are sorry for Sherman.

The rebel ram Albemarle, which was sunk by a torpedo on the 27th of last December, by Lieutenant Cushing and thirteen men, has been raised for the government, by an enterprising firm in New York, and is now on her way to and within twenty-two miles of Norfolk Navy Yard. It is reported that for the sum of $50,000 she will be delivered in the most workable and formidable vessels in the United States or in the world. Her guns have been taken out and sent to Washington, D. C. She is being hauled down the canal by two steam tugs, and is working her own engines at the same time.

The Baltimore City Council has passed a resolution, demanding that the rebel paroled prisoners leave the city, and that no more come there unless they give satisfactory proof of their loyalty, this council also passed a resolution requesting the military authorities to close all churches and congregations whose pastors and congregations are known to be Secessionists and sympathizers with the Southern cause.

Ella Turner, the reputed mistress of J. Wilkes Booth, says the Richmond *Whig*, once lived in Petersburg, and subsequently in Richmond, since the war, and then made her way North. Her right name is Starr, and she is a native of Baltimore. Her sister, at whose house in Washington she attended suicide, married a printer, and moved to Petersburg, where the conjugal relation was dissolved, and the two sisters, traveling about for awhile from Petersburg to Richmond, finally returned to Washington.

The English creditors of the exploded Confederate Government, it is said, have attached the goods belonging to that concern in the hands of rebel agents in London. These confiding creditors did what they could to build up the confederacy. Now that their aid has proved so useless, nobody here will feel a vast amount of sorrow to find that the money of the English creditors is gone with the Confederate Government. The small amount of rebel property on hand will scarcely pay a tithe of the sum which is owed them.

The plague at St. Petersburg, it now turns out, is but a somewhat more violent kind of a fever well known in other countries. The hygenic condition of St. Petersburg is less satisfactory than that of the other larger cities of Europe, and is believed to be the direct cause of the increased rate of mortality. The correctness of the first statistical reports of the cases of sickness and deaths is denied, and the most recent returns are not calculated to cause any alarm.

Personal.

The sewing machine inventor, James E. A. Gibbs, who went South in an early stage of the rebellion, is said to have been the chief of the torpedo corps organized by the rebel authorities, and the efficiency of those infernal machines is attributed to his ingenuity and mechanical skill. He is a native of Pocahontas county, Virginia.

Joseph Thomas, a well known citizen of Baltimore, committed suicide on Monday, near Towsontown, by shooting himself in the head. No cause is assigned for the rash act.

The Empress of the French is about to appear before the world as an authoress, and as a companion book to the history of Cesar, there will shortly be published a "Life of Marie Antoinette, by Eugenie, Empress of the French."

George Stone was tarred and feathered at Swampscott, on Saturday, for cheering at the death of the President, and Major Otis Wright, of Lowell, superintendent of the Middlesex Horse railroad, narrowly escaped hanging for expressing joy at Mr. Lincoln's death. Fifteen indictments were finally given him in which to leave the city never to return.

Senator Wilson was warned by letter several weeks ago of a plot to assassinate himself, with the President and prominent members of the Government. Yesterday he received a letter from the same party demanding him of the former leak.

Abraham Johnson, in presenting General Sherman's peace propositions to his Cabinet said, "Gentlemen, this proposition is not debatable. Are you in favor of it or not?"

Mrs. Lorin Andrews, the widow of Colonel Lorin Andrews, late President of Kenyon College, who lost his life in the service of his country, has been appointed postmistress at Combien, Ohio.

Pres't Lincoln's Death in Nashville.

Address by Gov. Parson Brownlow.

Our special correspondent at Nashville sends us a detailed and graphic account of the funeral honors paid to the memory of the martyred President, Abraham Lincoln, in that city on Wednesday, the 19th. The procession was an imposing one, there being between nine and ten thousand soldiers in the line, and nearly the same number of citizens. Lieut. Col. W. L. Foulk, of the 46th, and Col. Bonnafon, of the 78th Pennsylvania, took a prominent part in the proceedings. The great feature of the day, however, was the address of Governor Brownlow, which was characteristic of the man. After narrating the manner of the President's death, he spoke as follows of the assassin Booth: "A wretch lost to all sense of honor and shame, blind to all the beauties of religion, and steeped to the very nose and chin in crime and infamy! When his soul passes from its polluted body, it will be committed to the grave. I shall expect the weeds and grass to refuse to grow upon his grave, and blight, ruin and decay, to come upon all vegetation surrounding it through all future generations! May his wife curse it all time to come, be mentioned only in the dark, and that by criminals, in connection with infamy! May his children blush to bear the long sweep of eternal ages, as the blasted monument of God's displeasure, and may his memory be hated by every honest man and patriot!

"But the real murderers are the Rebel Chief and the ruffian leaders associated with him in this war upon the Republic. The malice that has sought to assassinate this government for four years past, is capable of inaugurating the French Revolution in this country. The St. Albans Raiders constitute the Canadian branch of this rebellion—the Knights of the Golden Circle, the North-Western branch—the Copperheads of the Middle and Eastern States, constitute a third wing—and the unadulterated Simon Pure traitors of the Confederacy, constitute the great head. All of these will exult, and any one of them is capable of the deed—while thousands of men in sympathy, will sincerely deplore the act. What I intend to say is, that the same political fury and hate, which lit up the flames of the great rebellion, inspired this hellish deed, and the effect of it will be to brand with a deeper and more damning infamy, its plotters, its leaders, its abettors, and its traitorous sympathizers."

Gov. Brownlow then proceeded to say there was more of a method in the plot than madness, and stated the consequences if it had wholly succeeded. He continued: "And yet fellow countrymen, laying these considerations aside, I am at a loss to see why the malice of rebeldom should assassinate the President at this time. I look out upon, and all over the world of imagination for a motive. President Lincoln and Secretary Seward, were the best friends the rebels had in the old Government, and at the time of his death, he was seriously contemplating the putting forth of a grand proclamation of amnesty to all rebels. He was a kind hearted man—an abler man than he is supposed to have been, and a prompt and decisive man, with courage to do what he believed was right to be done. His courage was according to the code of the brave, derived from the times in early as Rome,—'He first in valor as the first in peace.' "It may be that those who plotted the murder of the President, may have supposed from recent assaults upon the Vice President, by leading Republican journals and politicians, that he could not fill, and counteract the great Union and war party. If so, they have reckoned without their host! The great loyal heart of the country will stand by Johnson on the basis of the Constitution and the laws. From Maine to California, we will stand by him, and hold up his hands while he stands by the Union. Who is the Vice President? Who am I? Who are you, or any of you, however high you may be in position? We are all but atoms floating in the broad Ocean. Government is everything, and we are fighting—not for men, but for a great principle—for the very life of the nation! Hence, I repeat, we will stand by those we have placed in power.

"There are those who know of the long and deep devotion of the Vice President to Democratic principles, who may think he will seize upon this occasion to resurrect and reconstruct that party, at the expense of the nation. I do not think so. I have the most implicit confidence that he is a man of two much sense to attempt to revive the corrupt organization that brought the present crisis upon the country. If he is the man I take him to be, he will maintain the old Cabinet, and carry out the known policy of his illustrious predecessor, exercising a liberal authority towards leading and intelligent offenders!

"But, fellow-countrymen, President Lincoln is dead! And while we are here to-day to pay honors to his memory in the Capital of Tennessee, the ceremonies of his actual burial are going on at Washington. His remains and remains will be transferred to Illinois for interment. And never did the fertile soil of the great State of Illinois close in upon richer jewels, than when it shall receive forever the loyal and immortal of Abraham Lincoln!

"For the President I can truly say, in the emergent Xenophon, that high minded and great Apostle to the Gentiles, 'I have fought the good fight, I have kept the faith, I have finished my course,' and henceforth there is laid up for me a crown which the Lord, the righteous Judge will give me in that day.' So, too, may it be said of Abraham Lincoln, he fought it successfully. He kept the faith of the nation, as he promised the loyal people he would, in his inaugural address, and will be as long remembered by a grateful people as time shall last. And in going from this world, we may safely say of him, in the language of the Apostle to Timothy, 'The chamber where the good man meets his fate is privileged beyond the common walks of virtuous life, quite to the verge of heaven.'"

Andrew Johnson's Pluck.

Among the anecdotes showing the pluck of President Johnson, is the following:

One gentleman, a political opponent of the Governor, an eye witness of the occurrence, told us that a placard was posted in the town, one morning, announcing, in the well known language of old Tennessee, that Andy Johnson was to be shot "on sight." Friends of the Governor assembled at his house to escort him to the State House. "No," said he, "gentlemen, if I am to be shot at, I want no man to be in the way of the bullet." He walked alone and with his usual deliberation through the streets to his official apartments on Capitol Hill. Another eye witness related a similar story. Mr. —— was induced to speak on one of the exciting questions of the day, and loud threats were uttered that if he dared to appear at the meeting he should be killed. At the appointed hour, he ascended to the platform and, alighting to the desk, laid his pistol upon it. He then addressed the audience in a manner near like the following as our informant could recollect: "Fellow citizens, it is proper when freemen assemble for the discussion of important public interests, that everything should be done decently and in order. I have been informed that part of the business to be transacted on the present occasion is the denunciation of the individual who now has the honor of addressing you. I beg respectfully to propose that he be forthwith killed. Therefore, if any man has come here to-night for the purpose indicated, I do not say to him, let him speak now, or forever after hold his peace, but with his right hand on his pistol, and the other holding open his coat, while with his eyes he blandly surveyed the assembly. After a pause of half a minute, he resumed: "Gentlemen, it appears that I have been misinformed. I will now proceed to address you on the subject that has called us together." Which he did, with all his accustomed boldness and vivacity, and sparing his adversaries, but giving them plenty of pure Tennessee. Tailor as he was, he is no coward. Soon after he was inaugurated Governor of Tennessee, a high official of the State, who had been bred a blacksmith, presented him with a set of elegant fire irons, made with his own hands. "I will give him a return in kind," remarked the Governor. He bought some of the finest black broadcloth that Nashville could furnish, procured a set of tailor's implements, got the judge's measure from his tailor, and made a complete suit of clothes, setting every stitch himself, and presented them to his friend. The work, we are told was all done in the Governor's office in the State House. The happy wearer of the garments pronounced them a perfect fit, and when we heard the story, in 1858, he had them still.

Characteristic Letter of Gen. Sherman—Correspondence Relative to Burning Cotton.

WHEELER TO GEN. HOWARD.

GRAHAMS, S. C., Feb. 7, 1865.

General, I have the honor to propose that if the troops of your army be required to discontinue burning the houses of our citizens, I will discontinue burning cotton.

As an earnest of the good faith in which my proposition is intended, I leave at this place about three hundred bales of cotton unharmed, worth in New York over a quarter of a million, and in our currency one and a half millions. I trust my having commenced will cause you to use your influence to insure the acceptance of the proposition by your whole army.

I trust that you will not deem it improper for me to ask that you will not deem it improper for me to ask that you will require the troops under your command to discontinue the wanton destruction of property not necessary for their sustenance.

Respectfully, General,
Your obedient servant,
J. WHEELER,
Major General, C. S. A.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., Commanding, &c.

ANSWERED BY GEN. SHERMAN.

HQRS. MILITARY DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, }
IN THE FIELD, February 8. }

GENERAL: Yours, addressed to General Howard, is received by me. I hope you will burn all cotton, and save me the trouble. We don't want it; and it has proved a curse to our country. All you don't burn I will.

As to private houses occupied by peaceful families, my orders are not to molest or disturb them, and I think my orders are obeyed. Vacant houses, being of no use to anybody, I care little about, as the owners have abandoned them of no use to themselves. I don't want them destroyed, but do not take much care to prevent them.

I am, with respect, yours truly,
W. T. SHERMAN,
Major General commanding.

Maj. Gen. WHEELER, commanding cavalry corps, Confederate Army.

A Bordeaux merchant writes to an American now in Paris concerning the liquors which are exported from France to this country. He says some United States army contractors have made contracts there for Bordeaux wine, which, independent of the wood, freight, duties &c., is to cost little less than two cents a bottle. Of course, there is no a particle of grape used in the composition, which is beetroot brandy, water, coloring matter and some astringent. This nourishing and healthful compound is probably to be used as hospital stores, and served out to convalescent soldiers or to be sold by sutlers to them at the rate of $2 a bottle.

The Epidemic in Russia.

Now and then in the history of the world some scourge like the plague or the yellow fever visits a nation, and gathers its victims by thousands. Such exceptional epidemics usually arise among the poor, the ill-fed or the recklessly careless. But once in motion, such forms of destruction hold on their way over the mountain ranges, through rivers and across oceans, until their mission is done. In the autumn of 1864, a malady said to partake of the nature both of simple typhoid and intermittent fever, broke out among the people beyond the Ural Mountains, in the northeastern portion of the Russian empire. It has since made stealthy and gradual approach toward the centre of the nation, increasing as it went, until in St. Petersburg a very large per cent. of the crowded and more destitute portion of the population have fallen victims to its power. There are said to be now over forty thousand more laborers in the capital than usual, while there is a greater scarcity of life cheap meats which form the common diet of the poor. Consequently they are confined to the black rye bread, which is this year worse than at other times, owing to the inferior quality of the crop, said to be one per cent., which it contains. The government has appropriated 250,000 roubles, or nearly $300,000, to provide medicines and accommodations, and the nobility have contributed large amounts besides. Dr. Tiliur, a Russian physician, says:

"This malady appears to be neither a fever of an intermittent or continuous nature, nor yet a simple typhoid fever; but it certainly is very virulent and dangerous. According to the opinions of the Russian physicians, it is the same fever that was observed for the first time in Scotland in the year 1819, and denominated in that country the intermittent fever. From the length of the intermissions and the prolonged attacks. This fever is ushered in by cold shivering, alternating with remarkable heat, (from 40 deg. to 41 deg. centigrade, or 106 deg. Fahrenheit), the pulse beating 130. Great prostration and disorder are observable in the nervous actions, although the state of the mental faculties remains unaltered; frequent pains are felt in the head and limbs, great pain; also felt in the left hypochondriac region, and an examination of the palpitation and percussion proves the spleen to have immensely increased in volume. The skin is yellow in color, owing to the liver being likewise affected by the malady. The initiatory attack of the fever lasts from eight to eight days, and terminates with a very copious perspiration. After the first paroxysm, an interval occurs of seven or eight days, during which the patient appears almost as well as ever, but at the expiration of that period a second attack manifests itself like the first, but accompanied with all greater prostration. This continues also about seven days, terminating like the other, with profuse perspiration. Sometimes a third paroxysm declares itself after a further interval of seven days, one of the symptoms being a burning thirst and complete aneurism, and the patient sinks into the most profound state of prostration. The rate of mortality is 8 per cent., and the victims of this malady die during the second attack, usually from a kind of general paralysis, or through serious derangement of the nervous organs, with real decomposition of the blood, and an enormous increase in the spleen. The liver also becomes greatly enlarged, but the intestines, on the other hand, are either found healthy or else hardly congested. Everything has hitherto failed to shorten the duration of the febrile attacks. Salts of quinine, given in large and small doses, have been quite ineffectual to overcome the attacks characteristic of this malady. In the second paroxysm, however, certain stimulants have been administered—such as mose wine, alcohol, ether, camphor, &c., but they produce little or no effect."

The *Nazione* of Florence says:

"In its steady advance towards the west it has now reached the Prussian frontier, and, in its further form, already shown itself in the towns of Konigsberg, Dantzic and Gumbinnen. In the Waldai Hills, on the road between St. Petersburg, whole villages are said to have been depopulated."

The English ministers resident at St. Petersburg and Berlin have made official mention of the ravages of this disease in their dispatches to the home government.

Mr. Lincoln's Forebodings.

The following grand passage is from a speech delivered by Abraham Lincoln at Springfield, Illinois, in December, 1839, twenty-six years ago. It shows the lofty spirit that fired the heart of him whose name is enrolled in the noble army of martyrs for the cause of liberty. Especially in the entire quotation is there breathes the sad spirit of prophecy of his own fate, which his intimate associates now remembered weighed constantly on his spirits, like the strains of saddest music amid the joyous anthems of victory:

"Address that argument to cowards and knaves; with the free and the brave it will advocate itself. It must. Let but the proper time and occasion arise, and the humblest pioneer in the country will proclaim it, and the solemn echoes will roll it from hill to hill, and from mountain to mountain, till it shall reverberate in every valley of the nation. Let but the trump be blown in front of the host of freemen, and they will rush to the onset with shouts that will be heard and understood. Then, and not till then, will the question be put to the people, 'Shall we have a king?' Then, and not till then, will they answer, 'No!' Let but the intelligent reason of the country be once roused, let but the dangers be shown, and the people will act as they always have acted—like men. Let but the trump be blown and every man will be at his post. Then, and not till then, will the banner be reared. Then, and not till then, will the nation be saved. Then, and not till then, will the sacrifice be complete. Then, and not till then, will the long deferred hope of the world be realized. Then, and not till then, will the proud fabric of freedom, reared by the hands of our fathers, be consigned to the guardianship of their children."

Mrs. Lincoln.

Deep sympathy is felt everywhere for the lady who has lost, without a warning, the warm heart, the cheerful voice, the steady judgment and the protecting arm that was for many years her devoted husband, and the good father of her children. Not only is she almost without relatives, but she has few, from the peculiarity of her position, to sympathize with her with that freedom which makes weeping a relief to the overloaded heart. President Johnson, with a delicacy which reflects high honor upon him, has urged her to remain at the Executive Mansion until her health shall have been sufficiently restored to enable her to journey homeward, and he will probably establish himself temporarily in the house of Hon. Samuel Hooper, the merchant representative from Boston. Let the people see that the widow of Abraham Lincoln does not want, and let her sons be cared for until they can support themselves.

Anglo-Rebelism.

The Quebec *Chronicle*, either with a degree of stupidity inconceivable, or with wilful and outrageous perversion of truth, thus strives to shield rebellion and slavery from their complicity with murder:

"But to what end was this accursed crime perpetrated? We had hoped at the first hearing of the terrible tragedy, that, in the case of the six millions of Southerners who have been unsuccessful in their struggle, the tale was untrue. It turns out to be but too true, without exaggeration. Let us not condemn where there is no guilt, nor seek the motive where the crime had no origin, save that which was collateral. The murderer of Mr. Lincoln, it appears, sought revenge upon the President for the execution of his relative. Booth, the assassin, is said to be the brother-in-law of Beall, who was recently executed in New York. The motive, it is to be presumed, was, therefore, personal revenge, and had no further public character than the circumstances gave which placed Booth and his victim in antagonism."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
(Corner of Wood street and Virgin Alley.)
Financial Agent of the United States,
AND
SPECIAL AGENT OF JAY COOKE, U. S. AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE

Seven-Thirty Loan.

The Popular Loan of the People
AND
THE ONLY LOAN IN THE MARKET,
Convertible into
U. S. Five-Twenty Six per Cent
Gold Bearing Bonds.
LIBERAL COMMISSIONS
ALLOWED TO BANKS AND BANKERS
mh29-tf JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.

NOTICE TO OIL SHIPPERS.

Hereafter OIL for local Stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad, will be received on MONDAY and TUESDAY of each week, and at no other time, unless in car loads. It will then be forwarded promptly [ap27-1d] J. N. LENTZ, Agent.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Containing 50 acres, adjoining Sewickley, two thirds cleared, well fenced and watered. A two story frame house, stable and small orchard. Price $2,000 per acre. Apply to B. McLAIN & CO.
ap27

ENGINE AND BOILER

FOR SALE.

Cylinder 9½ inches in diameter, 2½ feet stroke, 38 inches in diameter. Boiler all in good order, having been lately repaired; suitable for an Oil Well or Machine shop. Will be sold low. Address
JOHN HALL & CO.,
No. 121 cor. of Pitt and Liberty sts., Pittsburgh.
ap27-3t

MIRRORS AT AUCTION.—Will be sold on THURSDAY, at 10 a. m., in connection with a large quantity of good furniture, one large Pier Glass. Also, two Parlor Mirrors.
ap26 T. McCLELLAND, Auct'r.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

☞ For additional local see first page.

Court Proceedings.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—(Judges Mellon and Brown.)—In the case of Charles Junker, noticed yesterday as being tried for larceny, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Wm. Fox. Indictment, larceny. Verdict, not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Greensburg and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Company. Nuisance. The indictment was pronounced by the Court fatally informal, and was quashed.

No other cases being ready for trial, the Court adjourned until this morning, when the case of Patrick Morrow, charged with murder, will be taken up.

COMMON PLEAS—(Judge Stowe.) This Court was busily engaged yesterday in hearing applicants for licenses. The number of applicants was large, but the Hon. Judge Stowe, has a way of doing business which consumes but little time, and it is really surprising to witness the dispatch with which applicants are disposed of.

MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A regular meeting of the Allegheny Agricultural Society was held at its rooms yesterday forenoon. Present—Messrs. Murdoch, Schoyer, M. Cluss, Davis, T. G. Negley, McKelvey, B. Keller, Reed, White, Oliver and Hart.

On motion, Mr. Murdoch was called to the chair, the regular Secretary, Mr. Schoyer, officiating.

The minutes of the last meeting not being present they were consequently not read.

Much of the business transacted partook of a private nature, and its mention is deemed unnecessary.

The Committee appointed at a previous meeting to confer with Mr. Hoevler, lessee of "Iron City Park," and ascertain on what conditions the Society could procure the same for the purpose of holding fairs, reported, and were empowered to close the contract upon the terms proposed.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Murdoch, Kelley, McKelvey, Chess and Oliver, was appointed, with instructions to ascertain and report the number and architectural design of the buildings necessary to be erected for the proper accommodation of those who may attend the forthcoming fair.

On motion, the Committee on Premiums was instructed to proceed in their labors of preparing the list of premiums for the fair next fall.

It may not be amiss to remark that the Agricultural Society have secured most favorable terms from the lessee of Iron City Park, and that the grounds, when properly improved, will be admirably adapted for fair purposes. It is within convenient distance of the city, easy of access, and the ground secured—some twenty acres—is sufficiently large for the purposes for which it will be used. The Society have leased it for a period of nine years. The members all seem to be in earnest, and the coming fair will, doubtless, eclipse all that have preceded it.

MEETING OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A regular meeting of the Pittsburgh Horticultural Society convened yesterday. Present: Messrs. Chess, Murdoch, Petrie, Morton, Dr. De Puey, Bacon, White and Cooley.

The President, George R. White, occupied the chair, and Rev. Bacon, permanent secretary, was at his post. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

On motion it was resolved that an exhibition of strawberries be held in the month of June.

Mr. Petrie presented samples of two varieties of wine, one of the vintage of last fall and the other of the year previous. They were manufactured from the Catawba grape, and were tested by those present and pronounced of excellent quality. Dr. De Puey also exhibited a sample of Isabella wine, of the vintage of 1863, which was tested and pronounced very fine.

A general interchange of views was had as to the best varieties of raspberries, and the mode of culture. The trimming of grape vines and the proper mode of their culture was also discussed, and much valuable information elicited.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Messrs. Petrie and Dr. Puey, for the fine samples of wine presented by them to the Society.

The prospects of the coming peach, cherry, pear and apple crops were canvassed, and the general opinion seemed to be that thus far there was good ground for the belief that a fair average yield would be had. The cherries, it was thought, had suffered the greatest amount of damage, but if they sustain no further injury, a good supply may be expected.

On motion the Society adjourned.

MINISTERIAL.—The vacancy recently occasioned by the resignation of Rev. Wm. R. Marshal, pastor of the Twelfth Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, has been filled by the Rev. Mr. McCartney, of Pittsburgh. The Reverend gentleman preached his introductory sermon on Sunday morning to his new congregation, and proved himself an able and eloquent exponder of the Scriptures.

ORDINATION.—The Rev. Simon Greenleaf Fuller will be instituted Rector of St. Peter's Church this morning, at 10½ o'clock. The Right Rev. Bishop Stevens will conduct the services. Bishop Stevens will administer the rite of confirmation in the same church this evening at 7½ o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—I will be a candidate for the office of DISTRICT ATTORNEY, subject to the nomination of the next Union County Convention. ALEX. M. WATSON.
ap27-tc

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER of a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. In price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a live now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that nasty, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEW'S AMERICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. 0629-1y

PUBLIC SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his Farm, in Ohio township, Allegheny county, Pa., as laid out into lots, and able for country seats. There are 80 acres, laid out into 14 lots, ranging from 3 to 26 acres in size. It fronts on the Ohio river, and on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, and is situate near Birmingham Station about four miles from the Federal street Depot, Allegheny city. The soil is of the best quality for trees or grapes, and is well watered by several never-failing springs; the land is elevated, has a southern exposure, and a commanding view for miles up and down the river and in all respects the situation is one of the finest on the Ohio river. It is believed to be the best property for country seats ever offered for sale in Allegheny county. The lots will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of April, 1865 at 10 o'clock, a. m. Terms of Sale—One-fourth cash, and the balance in payments to suit purchasers. For further information inquire of J. W. F. WHITE, Esq., No. 116 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or of the subscriber, on the premises. WILLIAM JACKMAN.
ap18-1d

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VACANT LOTS IN THE EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.—The undersigned, by order of the Orphans' Court, of Allegheny county, as Guardian of the minor children of David Greer, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, May 6th, 1865, at 10 o'clock p. m., the following vacant lots in the Eighth Ward, city of Pittsburgh, viz: 2 lots on the corner of Magee and Forbes streets, 20 by 82 feet, being lots Nos. 17 and 18 in said Greer's plan, recorded in Plan Book, vol. 1, page 126; lot on Locust street, 20 by 61 feet, being Lot No. 68 in said plan; 19 lots on Maria street, 20 by 61½ feet, being lots 92 to 100, and lots 112 to 121 in said plan; 5 lots on Vic ory street, 20 by 61½ feet, being lots 120 to 124 in said plan, and 3 lots on the corner of Magee and Bluff streets, 20 by 100 feet, being lots 147, 148 and 149 in said plan; making altogether 29 lots. Some of these lots are very desirable as building sites, and others are very valuable for stone quarries. They will be sold separately or all together, and on easy terms of payment. J. W. F. WHITE,
ap15-1d 106 Fifth street.

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.—The stock in the Northwestern Mining Company of Detroit, represented as follows, having been forfeited for nonpayment of assessments, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Treasurer, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock a. m., on Monday, May 15, 1865, unless sooner redeemed by the payment of all dues, including interest and charges.

The following will be sold for non-payment of assessments of one dollar per share, due August 20, 1864, and two dollars per share, due January 4, 1865, viz:

Certificate No. 219 for 40 shares, No. 1081 for 7 shares, No. 147 for 22 shares, No. 1070 for 25 shares, No. 125 for 166 shares, No. 449 for 6 6-9 shares, and 4-9 share in name of Wm. H. White, and 4-9 share in name of Samuel White, 4-9 share in name of H. J. Bickley.

The following will be sold for non-payment of assessment of two dollars per share, due January 4th, 1865, viz: certificate Nos. 205, 85 and 78 each for 5 shares; Nos. 13, 63 and 1073 each for 100 shares; No. 376 for 105 shares; Nos. 1042, 194 and 195, each for 3 shares; Nos. 1069 and 1068, each for 2 shares; No. 21 for 55 shares; No. 99 for 32 shares; No. 213 for 422 shares; No. 1060 for 25 shares; Nos. 48, 44 and 1061, each for 50 shares; No. 1065 for 20 shares; No. 45 for 66 shares; No. 29 for 146 shares; No. 1066 for 6 6-9 shares; No. 209 for 55 shares; and the following for which no certificates have been issued: 60 do. Henry Daily; 25 do. J. M. Shuler; 1 do. Thomas H. Sewall; in all 2483 6-9 shares.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES M. COOPER, Secty and Treas.
North Western Mining Co. of Detroit,
Pittsburgh, April 12th, 1865.—10

LARGE SALE FURNITURE.

MAHOGANY WARDROBE.

Damask Covered Parlor Furniture.

On THURSDAY MORNING, April 27th, at 10 o'clock at Masonic Hall Auction House, 55 Fifth st. will be sold one Mahogany Wardrobe; Walnut Wardrobe elegant damask covered Tufted Lounge and Parlor Chairs; marble top Dressing Bureaus; sofa-seat arm Chairs; Wash and Dining Tables; Cane seat and other Chairs; couple Stands; Bedsteads, several styles; new and second hand Carpets; Oil Cloths; Cooking and parlor Stoves, &c. T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.
8 25

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.—The Directors of the "MASS MINING COMPANY" of Pittsburgh, have levied an assessment of ONE DOLLAR per SHARE on the Capital Stock of the same, due and payable at the office of business on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of April next, to the Treasurer on MONDAY, the 1st day of May, following, with interest added after that date.

JAMES M. COOPER, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1865. ap1-tw

COAL FLATS.—FOR SALE, TWO NEW COAL FLATS—Cheap. Enquire of JACOB MENGUS, Pilot of the Towboat Arrow, or at MELLON & BROS' COAL OFFICE, below the Connellsville Railroad Depot. ap6

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Great success of Bourcecault's sensation drama.
STREETS OF NEW YORK.
STREETS OF NEW YORK.
STREETS OF NEW YORK.

THIS EVENING, the great drama of the day, as played throughout the principal cities, in seven acts, entitled the

STREETS OF NEW YORK.

New Scenes, Mechanical Effect, New Properties, Costumes, &c.

First—The Prologue. Act 1st—Brooklyn Heights. Act 2d—Home of the Banker. Act 3d—Union square, N. York, the Snow Storm. Act 4th—The Five Points. Act 5th—The Fire. Act 6th—Wealth and Pride at Home.

The entire company in the caste.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same.
1y30-1y

Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh,

U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

PITTSBURGH, April 3d, 1865.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THIS BANK published in conformity with the Act of Congress establishing National Banks.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Circulation	200,000 00
Due Depositors	1,666,285 19
Dividends unpaid, payable on demand	390 00
Contingent Fund reserved in conformity with National Bank Law	3,573 38
Additional Contingent Fund reserved by special Resolution of Board of Directors	4,000 00
Profit and loss since November 24th, 1864	15,312 59
	$2,089,861 16

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	$903,888 35
Due by Banks and Bankers	269,181 74
Due by Bank (special), payable in gold	8,490 48
Gold and Silver Coin in Vault of Bank	39,500 00
Remittances from Banks in transit, (cash)	88,588 98
Drafts and Checks	86,457 39
U. S. Legal Tend-er and Bank Notes	104,741 00
U. S. Treasury Notes	663,671 80
U. S. 5 20 Gold Bonds	
U. S. 1040 Gold Bonds	
	$2,089,861 16

PITTSBURGH, April 3d, 1865.

City of Pittsburgh, County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, SS:

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public duly commissioned and sworn Allen Dunn, a Cashier of the Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is in correct and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

ALLEN DUNN, CASHIER.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, the day and year above written.

S. S. BRYAN,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
ap4-tf

PUBLIC SALE IN ALLEGHENY CITY.—The undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Allegheny City, on SATURDAY, the 29th of April, 1865, at 2 o'clock p. m., the property where Mrs. Ford now lives, on Pastime Lane, Allegheny City, adjoining the nursery of John Tagart. It has a front of 200 feet on Pasture Lane, and extends back about 400 feet. It is a part of John Ofarra's plan of Mount Relief, recorded in Plan Book vol. 1, page 74, and embraces 2½ lots of said plan, being lots numbered 6 to 31. It has a comfortable frame house, and the grounds are planted with good fruit trees, &c. It could be divided into several building lots, or, if purchased as a whole, it would make a delightful residence. It is offered for sale as a whole or in separate lots to suit purchasers, and the terms of payment will be made easy. Possession can be given from the 1st of May. J. W. F. WHITE,
ap15-td 106 Fifth street.

FRUIT TREES,

PEAR TREES, Seckel	Extra Large,	$7 per doz	
"	"	$50 00 per 100	
"	Duchess Angouleme	Dwarf, $1 80 per doz	
"	"	$25 00 per 100	
Peach	Best varieties,	$1 00 per dozen	
"	"	$20 00 per 100,	

T. L. SHIELDS & Co.,
Sewickly, Nurseries.

GEO. M. REID, Agent,
61 Fifth street. Jan30ltaw-3m.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Situated on Pennsylvania avenue, about twenty minutes walk from the Court House, consisting of

Two 2 story Brick Dwelling Houses, with store Rooms in front.

Also, two 2 STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSES, in the rear of the above, well suited as tenements for small families.

The houses are nearly new and the whole property will be sold on reasonable terms. Inquire of

JAMES B. DODGE,
86 Forbes st., or 55 Wood st.
ap19-31-eod

THE GREAT STEINWAY PIANOS,

A splendid stock of STEINWAY'S PIANOS on hand and received.

H. KLEBER & BRO.,
122 Wood Street,
mh23-eod Sole agents for Steinway's Pianos.

PITTSBURGH AND McKEESPORT CAR COMPANY,

MANUFACTORY, M'KEESPORT, PENN'A.

Pittsburgh Office, 81 Wood street.

This Company is organized under the General Manufacturing Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with ample capital and facilities for doing an extensive business. We respectfully solicit orders for the manufacture of BOX, GONDOLA and RAILROAD COAL CARS. PITT CARS, SCREEN BEARERS and BARS complete. Railroad Rollers, Pitt Wagon Wheels, Railroad Car Wheels and Castings; Cooking and Heating Stoves, Plows, Plow Points, Cultivators and Foundry Castings in general.

Iron and Metal Turning

done to order on short notice.

T. B. HAMMER, President, M'Keesport.
R. H. PALMER, Treasurer, Pittsburgh.
J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Supt., Pittsburgh.

DIRECTORS:

T. B. HAMMER, W. H. BROWN,
R. H. PALMER, W. S. HAVEN,
J. N. SHALLENBERGER.
fe24-eod-tf

COAL, COKE AND LIME, FIRE BRICK AND TYLE.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily from their Connellsville Works, Coal Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.

S. C. SCOTT, General Agent,
Office and Yard Marion Avenue, Allegheny city.
dec6

BANKER'S CASES.

Pocket Books.
Money Books.
Photograph Albums.
Gold Pens, superior quality.
Gold & Silver Pen Cases & Holders.
Plain and Fancy Inkstands.
Plain and Fancy Paper Weights.
Letter Paper.
Note Paper.
Cap Paper.
Bill Paper.

STATIONERY in great variety, and of the best quality, always on hand.

W. S. HAVEN,
mh13-tf corner of Wood and Third streets.

GLOVES AND MITTENS.

FUR, KID, BUCK and other

Gloves and Mittens,

R. H. PALMER'S,
n full stock, at 84 Wood street.
nov29

THE LANAHAN DINING SALOON,

Between the Railroad Crossing and the Canal, and Liberty and Penn Streets.

All the delicacies of the season kept constantly on hand. House open day and night. Coffee and meals always ready. J. R. LANAHAN,
Proprietor.

ELI YOUNG'S Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTER served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. ap26-1y

J. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....S. CANDLISH
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)

Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,

24 WOOD STREET,
Third h above Diamond alley,
ap26 PITTSBURGH.

JO. H. SIMONDS & CO.,

Agents for the purchase and sale of

Petroleum Lands, Leases, Interests in Oil Wells, &c.

OIL EXCHANGE corner Liberty and High street (opp. Court House).

FRANKLIN VENANGO CO. PA. Lands and interest on all the streams. Correspondence solicited for sale STRICTLY ON COMMISSION. Maps and plats of the entire Oil District kept open for inspection. Directories of all the large cities can be consulted, and leading newspapers of the country kept on file at this office.

All business attended to faithfully and promptly.
fe24-6m-eod-7tf&sod

WANTED.

WANTED—TO INVEST AS A PARTNER, in a PRODUCE, or any other paying business, $4,000 or $5,000, by an active, energetic man. Address BOX 407, Pittsburgh. [ap27-3t

WANTED—BONDS, MORTGAGES AND PROMISSARY NOTES, to amount of $80,000. apr B. McLAIN & CO.

WANTED—GENUINE INDIAN PIPES. A few genuine INDIAN PIPES wanted; any person having such, which they wish to dispose of, will please leave them, with their history and price affixed, before the 16th of May, at the Toy store of Messrs. WEYMAN & BROTHER, No. 56 Smithfield st. Pittsburgh, for inspection. ap26-1w

WANTED—TO RENT OR PURCHASE A LOT 4 to 7½ feet front, and not less than 110 feet deep. Must be located in low Hazel street. A good substantial building on same would be preferred. Address BOX 1153 Pittsburgh Postoffice. apr26-6t

WANTED—By a Pittsburgh Book-keeper, a SITUATION in a whole-sale or manufacturing establishment. Satisfactory reference given. Address E. Z. G., Box 711 Pittsburgh P. O. ap24 6t

WANTED—AS SALESMAN or BOOK KEEPER in some good business house, by a young man just returned from the army. Has had experience, and can speak German. Best of reference given. Address BOX 1297, Post office. ap25 3t

WANTED—RAGS, ROPE, OLD BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, etc., etc. Highest cash price paid by the PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUF. CO. 82 Third street.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SAFE, large size. Address BOX 767. ap21-tf

WANTED, AT $150 PER MONTH, A reliable canvasser in every town and county, for the "Arms and Spy," the three interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union army as Nurse, Scout and Spy, giving a most vivid inner picture of the war. We have agents clearing $150 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant. Send for circulars. Address JONES, BROS. & CO., Chesnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. aplo-1wd&1tw

WANTED.—AGENTS WANTED for the NURSE AND SPY, the most exciting book ever published, and which is a picture of a woman in the Union Army as a Nurse, Scout and Spy, giving a most vivid inner picture of the war. Returned and disabled officers and soldiers in want of profitable employment will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition.

JONES BROS & CO.,
ap27-3m 600 Chestnut st. Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—A CLERKSHIP.—By a young man who can speak German, and who has a knowledge of one of the business Colleges, a situation as Bookkeeper or Shipping Clerk. Address J. B. STEIN, Pittsburgh P. O. ap25

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS,

SELLING AT LOW PRICES,

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,

No. 72 N. E. Cor. Fourth and Market sts.

GRENADIENS for 75 cents, formerly sold at $1 25
Do. $1 00 " " 1 50
Do. 1 25 " " 1 75
MOZAMBIQUES 31 " " 50
Do. 37½ " " 62½
Do. 50 " " 75

SHAWLS closing out at great bargains.
A large assortment of goods at low prices. ap25

CHEAP DRY GOODS.

ONE CASE OF PRINTS, 12 1-2 cents per yard.

ONE CASE DELAINES, at 25 cents per yard.

Yard wide HEAVY MUSLINS, 25 cts. per yard.

DRESS GOODS, 12 1-2, 18 3-4, 25, 31, 37 1-2 and 50 cents per yard.

200 styles SILK and CLOTH GARMENTS from $7,50 to $75,00,

AT THE SPACIOUS

CLOAK ROOM

OF

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

Market street.

ap12

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

Are now in receipt of their first assortment of

NEW SPRING GOODS,

Which will be found very attractive, and embrace all the latest styles in

EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
STRAW AND MILINERY GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, WEBS, RIBBONS,
BONNET SILKS, BEA IMPS, ORNAMENTS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS ND BUTTONS, ALMORAL SKIRTS
FURNISHING GOODS, FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SMALL WARES, NOTIONS and HOOP SKIRTS,

And which are offered at LOW PRICES. Dealers are solicited to call.

Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.

mr4 77 and 79 Market street.

RESTAURANTS

OPEN AGAIN.

E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 87 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oct7-1y

BOWERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. S. WILLIAMS,
sept 1y Proprietor.

JOHN GANGWISCH,
UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,
1y20-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

DABB'S PHOTOGRAPHS.—Having completed all arrangments for

PHOTOGRAPHING.

in all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh where he is now prepared to make, at short notice, the most delicate PHOTOGRAPHS from the Card de Visite to life size.

Colored in Ink, Oil, or Water Colors

His Reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a

Large Lot of Very Fine Photographs,

which are open for inspection to the public.

The entire establishment is fitted up upon the most approved Eastern style.

Remember the place.

B. L. H. DABBS.
jy18 No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st. Pittsburgh.

PHOTOGRAPH CARDS

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Sample with catalogues sent for 25 cents. Inclose an envelope with your own name, and

D. HEMETTE,
Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

R. H. HARTLEY.....WM. M'KEE
G. P. PHELPS.....H. C. BABCOCK.

HARTLEY, BABCOCK & CO.,

No. 88 SMITHFIELD STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Patent Stretched Cemented and Riveted Leather Belting and Hose.

Fire, Steamboat and Hydrant Hose. Wool Packing, Fire Brick.

Patent Oil Tanned Lace Leather.

Hose Couplings and Nozles, Copper and Iron Rivet Belt Hooks, &c.

Special attention given to making MAIN DRIVING BELTS, either double or single, which we make from the backs of hides, and warrant to run straight on the pulleys. apl6y

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION.—Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, &c., worth over one million dollars. All to be sold for one dollar each, without regard to value. Not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive. During the month ending February 28, 1865, T. & H. Gaughan & Co. have had the honor of distributing among their patrons, one hundred and fourteen Gold and Silver Watches, at the price of one dollar each. We subjoin a few of the many flattering opinions of the press:

"This is one of the largest firms in the city of New York, and are doing a very extensive business, and have on hand a very large stock that can be found in that city."—Oceana Times, Pearl Water, Mich., Oct. 21, 1864. "The stock is large, and buyers may rely upon finding articles purchased from them just as represented. Their long continuance in business enables them to offer better inducements than any other house in the city."—Local American, Anderson, Ind., Oct. 20, 1864. "Their Watches are admired by excellent judges, and those who have used them, to be the best in use. They are all they are advertised to be."—Independent, Warren, Ill., Oct. 24, 1864. "They are large dealers, and their stock is manufactured in the best style, and of pure materials."—Telegraph, Saugerties, N. Y., Oct., 1864. "All goods furnished are what they are represented to be."—Times, Waterville, N. Y., Oct., 1864. "Perfect confidence."—Wyoming Democrat, Warsaw, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1864. "Honorable and fair dealing."—Independent, Laurel Valley Journal, Johnstown, Pa., Oct. 20, 1864.

Splendid list of articles—all to be sold for $1 each: 200 Solid Gold Hunting-case Watches, $50 to $100; Ladies' Gold and Enamelled Case Watches, $35 to $70; Students' Hunting-case Silver Watches, $35 to $60; Diamond Rings, $35 to $500; 2,000 Gold Vest and Neck Chains, $15 to $50; 5,000 Gold Opera Band Bracelets, $5 to $50; 2,000 Gold Lockets, $5 to $100; 2,000 Gold Necklace Chains and Guard Chains, $5 to $20; 2,000 Solitaire and Gold Brooches, $5 to $10; 2,000 Lava and Pique Cluster Rings, $5 to $10; 2,000 Opal and Emerald Brooches, $4 to $8; 5,000 Mosaic Jet, Lava and Florentine Sets, $4 to $8; 5,000 Opal and Emerald Ear Drops, $4 to $8; 5,000 California Diamond Breast Pins, $3 to $10; 2,000 Gold Pencil and Diamond Pins, $3 to $10; 2,000 Vest and Vest Ribbon Slides, $2 to $10; 2,000 Sets Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, $2 to $10; 2,000 Sets Studs, Pencils, Pocket Knives, &c., $1 to $5; 2,000 Gold Thimbles, Pencils, &c., $1 to $7; 10,000 Miniature Lockets, $3 to $8; 4,000 Miniature Lockets, Stands, Frames, &c., $2 to $20; 5,000 Gold Pocketbooks, Grosses, &c., $1 to $8; 2,000 Palm Gold Rings, $4 to $100; 5,000 Chased Gold Rings, $4 to $10; 10,000 Garnet Rings, $2 to $10; 2,000 Gold and California Diamond Rings, $2 to $10; 2,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry, Jet and Gold, $3 to $8; 9,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry, Gold and Coral, $4 to $8; 5,000 Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holders and Pencils, $4 to $10; 5,000 Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders, $4 to $10; 5,000 Silver Pencils and Printing Presses, $3 to $8; 5,000 Silver Cased Watches and Printing Presses, $5 to $12; 10,000 Watches, $15 to $30; 2,000 Silver Fruit and Cake Baskets, $20 to $60.

Messrs. T. & H. Gaughan & Co., No. 316 Broadway, New York, extensive manufacturers and importers of all the leading and most fashionable styles of watches and jewelry, wishing to introduce their goods in this section of country, have resolved upon the following: Certificates naming the articles and their value, are placed in sealed Envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address for the term of five cents. It will be sold at One Dollar each, without regard to value. On receipt of the certificate you will see what you are to receive, and then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may rely on finding a Watch, Diamond Ring or any article of Jewelry on our list for One Dollar. In no case can they get more than one dollar's worth, and in no case can they get less. No blanks. The price of certificates is as follows: One for 25 cents; five for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; one hundred for $15. Agents will be allowed ten cents on every certificate ordered by them. Agents will collect 25 cents according to rates, and remit 15 cents to us, cents for every Certificate, and remit 15 cents to us, either in cash or postage stamps. T. & H. GAUGHAN & CO., No. 316 Broadway, N. Y.
mh31-1m

CARPETS.

We are receiving by

STEAMER AUSTRALASIAN

A large assortment of the celebrated Crossley

ENGLISH BRUSSELS

AND RUGS,

Imported by ourselves, including

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,

never before in this city.

Having bought gold at the present low rates, we offer these and our entire stock of

AMERICAN BRUSSELS,
INGRAIN CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

At the lowest rates to be found in the market.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
22 Fifth street.
ap2

SOMETHING NEW.

Metal Hydrometers,

That will not break or get out of order.

FOR TESTING CARBON OIL.

Having succeeded, by dint of close study and application, in producing a Hydrometer in metal for testing Carbon Oil, I respectfully offer it to the afflicted as a article that will not break or get out of order; the adjustment being so simple that any one may readily understand it. To those constantly using the instrument it will be found a great boon as an article that has long been inquired after, and which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

For sale by the Manufacturer.

GEO. E. SHAW,
No. 58 Fifth street.

Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER known, constantly on hand or made to order. mh11

JENNINGS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,
FOR OIL AND SALT WELLS.
No. 220 Rebecca street, Allegheny, Pa.

TOOLS WARRANTED MADE OF BEST QUALITY JUNIATA AND LOW MOOR IRON.

Parties dealing in it can be furnished with an entire outfit for boring wells.

Orders addressed through Pittsburgh Post Office will receive prompt attention. mh31-6m

COPYING PRESSES.

COPYING BOOKS AND BRUSHES.

ENVELOPES.

PAPER of every description,

And a large supply of STATIONERY.

FOR SALE BY

W. S. HAVEN,
PRINTER AND STATINER,
corner of Wood and Third streets.
ap11

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
Pig Iron and Bloom.s,

No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh

Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mills, contracted for 7 miles, 56, 60 and 65 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia pattern, 50 pounds to the yard.

GLOBE MARBLE WORKS,

No. 51 Wayne st., East side, near Pa. Railroad Passenger Station, Pittsburgh.

I would invite the attention of persons desiring anything in the marble line to call and examine my stock of finished monuments, grave stones, &c. Having secured the services of some of the best artists of the Eastern cities, I am prepared to execute any kind of work in my line in a style not to be surpassed.

R. A. COLVILLE.
mh28-6m

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming.)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.

No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below P. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

ap22-1y.

J. J. BENDER & CO.,

No. 341, COR. OF LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Carr's Cough Cure, Ramsom's Hive Syrup, and Tolu, Sozodont, Stoller's Cough Syrup, Carbonate Ammonia, Extract Calabria Licorice, Extract Logwood. dec

CHAS. H. SUPPES,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and FANCY ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST CLAIR STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JONES, BOYD & CO.,
Manufacturers of all kin (of
TEE
cor. Ross and Second street, Pittsburgh
fe7-tf

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY
Anderson street, near Hand street Bridge, Allegheny
Flooring, Boards, Sash Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand.

FEATHERS.—Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
mh24 E. H. KING,
Liberty street.

MANUFACTURERS.

1865. FORT PITT BOILER & SHEET IRON WORKS. 1865
CARROLL & SNYDER,
corner of SECOND and SHORT streets,

Manufacturers of Tubular, Double Flued and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Chimneys, Breeches, Fire Iron, Tank, Sheet Iron Pipes, Salt Pans, Oil Stills, Tanners' Kettles, Settling Cans, Iron Bridges, Gasometer Plates. Particular attention paid to repairs of Steamboat and Boilers. New and second-hand Boilers always on hand. jy21

JAMES OLIVER.

JAMES M'CAFFERTY

M'CAFFERTY & OLIVER,
127 First street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Manufacturers of OIL WELL PUMPS and TOOLS, Rods and Iron Chains, Tongs, Clamps, Poles and Irons, and Tools, Screw Plates, Stocks and Dies, Standard Bars, Sand Pumps, Sucker Rods, Swedges, Bolts and Nuts, Bench Irons, Patent Wheels and Axles, and all kinds of Bench Work. We are prepared to furnish the above in the shortest notice and on the best of terms. Address

M'CAFFERTY & OLIVER, P. O. Box 112.
jy7

BERLIN FOUNDRY.

PRICE & SIMS,
Successors to W. G. Price,
Corner Penn, Avenue and Price street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Manufacturers of Thimble Skein and Pipe Boxes, Iron Sinks, Bedstead Pastenings, Coal Car Wheels, Dog Irons, Malleable Iron Carriage Bars, Sash Weights, Hollow Ware Casting, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Castings of all kinds for Agricultural implements.

Also, Castings of all kinds for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy, made to order. ja25-1y

C. HISSEN & SONS,
Manufacturers of Every Variety of

VIALS, BOTTLES AND WINDOW GLASS,

BLACK FOR WINE and CLARET BOTTLES
DECANTERS AND MINERAL WATER BOTTLES
Warehouse, No. 104 Second and 103 First street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se16-1y

LYON, SEGER & CO.,

SLIGO IRON WORKS.

WAREHOUSE: No. 131 WATER STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES BOWN,
SUCCESSOR TO BOWN & TETLEY,
Manufacturer and Importer of
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, HARDWARE,
GUNSMITH'S MATERIALS, CUTLERY, &c.
No. 126 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Agents for Colt's Pistols and Rifles. 1y27

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—

PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 150 SECOND STREETS,
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4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all Colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.

F. LLOYD.....GEORGE BLACK
LLOYD & BLACK,
KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common,

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 [illegible] street, Pittsburgh,

Buy and sell all [illegible] issues:
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20's,
U. S. 6 per cent. 10-40 bonds,
U. S. 6 per cent. 1881 bonds,
7 3-10 per cent. Treasury certificates,
Compound Interest Notes,
And all other U. S. Securities. Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
SOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
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Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. HANNA, PRES'T. | JAS. McAULEY, V.P.
S. V. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Boards Daily at 10 o'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS APRIL 26, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked
U. S. 6's '81	107 00	.....
U. S. 5-20's	100 50	101 00
U. S. 7-30's	99 50	.....
U. S. 10-40's	.....	94 00
U. S. Certificates	98 00	.....
Commercial	74 00	76 00
Exchange Bank Interest Stock	9 75	.....
Allegheny and Pittsburgh	.....	6 75
Columbia	.....	4 00
Pittsburgh	.....	10 00
Oil Bonds (with dividends)	.....	3 10
Edwards, Oil Creek	3 50	4 50
Oil Creek & Cherry Run	.....	2 50
Cherry Run Central	.....	1 75
Tarr, Starr and Cherry Run	.....	1 00
Merchants' Oil Co	.....	50
Ritchie	.....	70
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	1 50	1 75
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	.....	1 12
McAboy Cherry Run	75	1 25
Paxton	.....	1 75
Rose	.....	1 00
Rynsville	.....	8 50
Cherry Run and Blood Farm	.....	1 50
Blood Farm and Ohio Petroleum	.....	1 00
Hemlock	.....	1 00
Central Sand	.....	5 00
Caldwell	.....	15 00
United States of New York	.....	1 00
Culbertson Run	.....	1 00
Pierce	.....	1 00
Stella	.....	50
Western Penn'a	1 50	.....
Maclay	.....	1 25
Union Lubric	.....	1 00
Allegheny Coal Oil Co	.....	1 50

SALES.

$2,100 May coupons ..... $ 150 00
$1,000 U. S. 6's, '81 ..... 1 52

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.

The stock market is quite dull; Curtin offered at 11; Cherry Run, 2⅝@3; Maple Shade, 17; @18; McElhenny, 4¾@4⅝; St. Nicholas, 3½@3⅝; Complanter, 3¾; McClintock, 3⅞; Dalzell, 5¾; Ebbert, 2¾; Caldwell, 6¾; Royal, 1¾; Gold, 150¾@151.

WEDNESDAY, April 26, P. M.

—Money is quoted in New York as easy at from four to six per cent; gold is stiffening and cotton is advancing. There are evident symptoms of a returning confidence, and although we do not look for a return to the prices ruling a month or ten days ago, yet there is good reason to anticipate a material advance over present prices, and a renewed activity.

There must necessarily be some outlet for the spirit of speculation which is inherent in our nature, and which the nature of our institutions is calculated to encourage.

The rapidly increasing number of banks, each anxious to have a good line of depositing customers and friends, will have a great influence in this direction, and the steady increase in circulation, which will occur for more than a year to come, will also contribute to the supply of money.

What effect the taxation of "ten per cent. on State Bank notes paid out by any institutions after July 1, 1865," may have at that time remains to be seen. If the currency is required as it now seems to be, there will be some modification of the law, or it will be paid out by brokers and used as currency by the people. At all events, there is nothing at present to warrant the belief that we are at this time approximating a specie basis, and as soon as that fact becomes generally apparent that it will require a series of years to place the Government finances upon such a basis as would justify a return to specie payments, there will be a return of confidence and a consequent improvement of prices, or at least active transactions at the present rates.

—The shipments of specie from New York, last week, amounted to less than eighty-four thousand dollars, while for the corresponding week last year the aggregate exports footed up over three millions one hundred and thirty-seven thousand. The influx of gold from California and foreign countries now averages nearly a million a week. The gold speculator will soon have plenty of material to operate with, but they will have to be content with small profits and occasional heavy losses.

—European advices continue to be received of banking and commercial failures for heavy amounts; in nearly all cases of firms insolvent some time ago, and who ought to have suspended before this. The chief failures reported are Mr. David Lewis, whose liabilities amount to $4,750,000—$1,650,000 of which is owing to parsimonious London discount houses; Overmouth, Porjess, Gosport and South Hants Banking Company, with liabilities amounting to $850,000. This Bank paid regularly up to the date of its failure, dividends at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. Kelson, Tritton & Co., of London, have failed for $4,000,000, of which $3,000,000 are for bills made by other firms and drawn against them.

—The bankers of Indianapolis have resolved that on and after the 1st of May the notes of all Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana banks, with the exception of the notes of the State Bank of Indiana, are to be placed at a discount of 2½ cent. This action caused the National Bank of Cincinnati to throw out all Indiana paper, both State and Free Bank, but the currency is received at a discount of 1@2½ cent, to cover the expense of sending it home for redemption. This action of the Cincinnati bankers is not to be interpreted as showing any want of confidence in the State Bank of Indiana—for when Hon. Hugh McCulloch left it, to go to Washington, there was gold enough in its vaults to redeem every dollar of its circulation.

—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia banks for the past and previous week:

	Last week.	This week.
Capital	$14,832,130	$14,832,130
Loans	20,810,849	20,819,031 Dec...$ 491
Specie	1,208,432	1,205,708 Dec... 12,5
Legal Tenders	17,901,291	19,188,676 Inc... 1,197,38
Deposits	41,187,276	42,291,076 Inc... 1,103,80
Circulation	6,332,915	6,315,329 Inc... 17,58

The above returns indicates a great abundance of money, and, with a restricted demand, low rates. The Legal Tender notes increased $1,197,882, and the deposits $1,353,226. The loans fell off nearly half a million, and the circulation increased a little.

The following shows the condition of the New York City banks this week and last:

	April 15	April 22	
Loans	$208,874,095	$204,721,195	Dec. $1,784,900
Specie	19,553,731	19,122,283	Dec. 431,448
Circulation	4,759,262	4,760,210	Inc. 57,948
Deposits	177,8 5,915	184,214,359	Inc. 6,428,451
Legal tenders	51,661,462	57,954,937	Inc. 6,293,475

Foreign Commercial News.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, April 13.

Cotton—The sales of Cotton for the week (five days) have been 30,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and 6,500 to exporters. Prices have declined ⅛@¼d for all kinds. The authorized quotations are: Fair Orleans, 16¾; middling Orleans, 14¾; middling Mobile, 14¾d; fair Upands, 15¾; middling Uplands, 14¾d. The sales to-day (Thursday) were 5,000 bales, the market closing dull with a downward tendency. The stock of Cotton in port is 600,000 bales, of which 470,000 bales are American. To-morrow being Good Friday there will be no market.

Breadstuffs are quiet and steady.

Provisions steady, except Lard, which has a downward tendency.

The produce market is inactive.

LONDON, Thursday, April 13.

Consols for money, 90@90¼; United States Five-twenties, 69½@69¾; 10 Years Central Shares, 6⅜@6½; Erie Shares, 33½@34.

New York Iron Market.

APRIL 25.

Iron—Scotch pig, on the spot, is extremely dull, but without change, say $50@55 in small lots, for common to best brands; parcels could be had are offered at reduced rates, and some small resales of Glengarnock, to arrive, have been made as low as $51—100 tons having been sold prestously on private terms. In American there is nothing doing. English bar is nominal at our quotations. American refined bar is offered from manufacturers' hands at $105@110, without buyers.—*Shipping List.*

Louisville Iron and Nail Market.

APRIL 25.

Iron and Nails—We quote stone coal iron at 5½@6c; charcoal No. 1, 7@7½c; common sort of bar at corresponding rates; S. C. charcoal iron, 8½c; charcoal do, Juniata, No. 1, 9@9½c; cast steel, 18c; steel shire, 12@13c; horse shoe Nails—the market is well supplied, with sales at 25 per cent. for bid from first hands. Small sales at 35, and the smaller sizes at the usual advance.

Whisky at Louisville.

Market dull for raw, which we quote nominally at $2 10 sales of rectified at $1 90 for a lot of 200 w proof, and $2 10@2 15 Bourbon has sold during the week at $2 50@2 75 for one and two year old.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Thursday, April 27, 1865.

Business yesterday exhibited an improvement. The demand for certain leading articles was larger whilst prices in certain articles were a shade higher. The weather continues very pleasant for out-door transactions. Both rivers are falling slowly. The Monongahela landing presented a considerable amount of activity, the receipts since our last being large. The new steamer Lorena came in from St. Louis with a large trip of miscellaneous produce. The Silver Cloud No. 2, from the same port, has all the freight she could manage on the trip. The Minerva brought up a good cargo. She returned to Parkersburg at noon with a good trip. The Kate Putnam, for the Upper Mississippi, had one of the best trips that ever left this port. She departed during the afternoon. The Leonidas took an early start yesterday morning. She had all the freight she wanted, and had a large number of passengers. The No. 2 Argonaut left shortly after noon for Cincinnati and Louisville. She refused freight—a pretty good sign. The Ken on, one of the best boats on the river, left yesterday for Cincinnati and Louisville. She carried a large cargo and number of passengers. The handsome steamer Minnesota, Capt. Dickenson, is loading for St. Louis and St. Paul. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. The Hard Times have undergone various improvements. She will not leave for some two weeks. The Iron City left this morning for Cincinnati and Louisville, and is one of the best boats of her class afloat. The fine steamer Alex. Speer has been taken possession of by the owners of the Zanesville Packet Line. She is being fitted up and will, on the Julia's day, and leave on Saturday, in charge of Capt. J. C. McVay. The Leanora No. 2 is now waiting her turn to load. Freight are seeking more plenty. Boats don't have to wait long. This just suites the owners of boats. Long may it continue. Below will be found the sales that came to our notice:

Lard—The market has been tending upward. Prices have undergone no change since our last. Sales of 50 tubs assorted at 12@12 25 per bbl.

Eggs—The demand was in advance of the supply. Prices ruled about the same. Sales 15 bbls at 30, that being the current rate.

Potatoes—Were more inquired for, as New Orleans not being plenty. Sales 400 bush in lots from store per bush to family.

Cheese—The demand was in advance of the supply. All good parcels find ready purchasers. Sales of 30 boxes for a mixed lot at 18 @19 3-4, the latter for a strictly prime article.

Butter—The market was steady but not active. The sales were confined to small lots to meet the wants of the home market. The receipts by the river are steadily increasing. Sales of 1,000 lbs assorted at 30@32c.

Apples—Were unchanged. Sales of 100 bbls at 4 25@5 per bbl.

Peaches—Were more inquired for, and No. 1 are quoted at 4@4 25 per bbl.

Hay—Prices are steadily declining. The receipts exceed the demand, and prices have gone down. At the sales 16 loads were disposed of at $18@18 per ton. At the close several loads were left over unsold.

Maple Sugar—The receipts are increasing. We quote a range of 20 bbls at 20c per lb.

Maple Molasses—The market yesterday exhibited more firmness; there was an advance of 10c per gallon. Holders are of the opinion that present prices have touched bottom. At all events the sales were more extensive. Sales of 200 gallons at 1@45@47c; 5,000 lbs do choice, 1@. Sides of 15,000 lbs rinsed at 17½@18c; 2,000 lbs do at 17c.

Sugar Cured Hams—Sales of 2,000 lbs at 23½@24c. Country parcels sold at various prices down to quality.

Lard Oil—The market was not very active. Sales of 200 bbls No. 1 at $1 70, and 1 bbl do No. 2 at $1 65 per gallon.

Lard—Not very active. Sales of 10 tierces at 23c.

Tallow—Inactive. Prices nominal at $29@.

Receipts were more inquired for. During the day quite a number of persons drove in with goods. Sugar were steady at the following quotations: Cuba, 12@12½; Porto Rico, 13@13½; Crushed, delivered, 14@14½; Powdered, 14@14½; Coffee sugars A, at 13¼@13¾; Bright, 13@13½; Steady, 11@12¾.

Coffee—The market was steady, but prices were unchanged. Sales of 50 sacks Western Rio at 24@25.

Grain—The market was dull for all descriptions. Sales of 1,000 bush oats at 80c. Corn comes in freely, and is selling to consumers at 1@2c per bush less than last week. Corn comes from Indiana, and has to be between five and six thousand bushels.

New York Grocery Market.

April 25.

Coffee—There is an increased demand for Rio, and the market is extremely dull for anything being sold at 22c gold; sales of 5,000 bags Rio, and 4,000 extra June delivery at 21½c gold; Old Government prices are nominal, but the particulars are not yet made known. West India sales are quoted dull.

Sugar—The business in New Orleans on Monday was again large, refiners and the trade buying freely, the market gathering strength all the time, and closing very firm; sales of 1,000 hhds about 5c on the currency of Friday; we now quote fair refining Cuba, 11½@11¾c; prime and fair to good grocery, 12@12½c. Refined is in request and higher—[illegible] and yellow, 15@15½c; [illegible] 16@16½c; Porto Rico, 13@13½c currency; and 16½@16¾c gold; 2 hhds, 10 tcs, 99 bbls, and 11 boxes Muscovado, 11½c, and 1,500 bas Havana, 12c, duty.

Molasses—Has been in moderate request and prices rather firmer, closing at 65c currency of Friday last. The sales were 200 hhds Cuba—together 481 hhds and 313 Porto Rico, 48@50c, according to quality.

Rice—Quite an active demand has sprung up for Eastern, chiefly for home use, and prices are 1@2c higher, the reduced stock evincing much confidence on the part of importers; the sales and resales are 1,800 bags and 70 tcs Carolina at 10½@10¾c, closing at 10¾@11c gold; Rangoon, $3 80@3 90, with small lots at $4 00@4 05, duty paid, both gold, and $10@11 currency. There is no Carolina in market.

Naval Stores—Spirits of turpentine is firmer and Japan is stronger, prices having an upward tendency. Goosings are without change. We noticed 30 bbls Japan at 40c, and declined Jaspo, part from second hands; 2,300 Goosing and 340 Green, on private terms.

St. Louis Sugar Market.

April 25.

Belcher's Sugar Refining Company's circular of April 17th, quotes as follows: cash price of refined sugar for the present and upwards—crushed sugar, double refined, 21@c; granulated, 22c; crushed sugar, 22@c; powdered sugar, double refined, 20@c; powdered sugar, single refined, 19@c; A, 18@c; coffee sugar, 18@c; yellow, A, 16@c; common XXX, 15@c. For the present no charge will be made for packages, but additional will be charged; for one barrel, two dollars one cent; discount will be made for cash or approved paper, thus, $1,75; final bills, $1,68; keg, $1,82; sugar-house syrup (refinery), 90c; by bbls undressed hemp at $105, 8 do do at 110 do 12 do prime dressed at $120.

Tobacco Information.

The tobacco market has been improving somewhat this week, the sales and still other buy, but not relatively, as compared with the better appreciation of currency, that would have ranged as before mentioned. The sales of leaf for the week foot up 1,000 hhds, extensive buyers during the week have been Messrs. Dodsworth & Co., agents for the President of the Kentucky Agricultural Society, who announced the determination of the association to offer liberal premiums for the competition of tobacco growers, at a fair to be held in this city early in June next. Dodsworth & Co. have shipped to Europe this week viewing from the Baltimore *Price Current*.

TOBACCO AT RICHMOND.—We learn from reliable sources that all the tobacco designated by Pradier, stored at Richmond, with the exception of about 900 hhds, was saved. The Austrian government ship just 600 hogsheads. There were saved 664 hogsheads stored at Rockets, belonging to a foreign house. All other tobacco in the State was destroyed. Richmond and Petersburg, 26th inst.

The whole quantity burned in both cities is supposed to be in the neighborhood of forty thousand hogsheads. The quantity owned by France, and which was saved, is said to be between five and six thousand hogsheads.

We see it stated that some 40,000 hogsheads of leaf tobacco were stored in Lynchburg, Virginia.—*Louisville Press.*

Louisville Tobacco Market.

This market closed rather more active, though not higher, with sales at the auction warehouses of 89 hhds, including 27 rejected. The inspected for the week were 87 hhds, and 9 trashy parcels, and inspected 1,126 hhds, including reviews. The receipts of new crop are 3 hhds, and of last crop 3 at 3 45 to 3 55; 45 hhds lugs to half trash, 4 to 5 50; 18 hhds at $7 10 to $8 90; 4 at $9 to $9 50; 5, 6 and 8 at $9 25 to $12 75, and the residue at prices ranging from $13 00 to $20 00.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

April 25.

Market active and prices improved, with sales of 1,100 hhds, including 300 for export, at from $3 to $3 20; 3 factory do from $4 50 to $6; 3 planters, do from $6 80 to $8 10; 7 common to medium leaf from $8 to $10 50; 3 medium to fine leaf from $8 to $11 50; 3 medium to fine leaf from $10 to $15 50, and 3 common manufacturing leaf from $20 to $24 75; also, 12 boxes at $30 to 50 per 100 lbs. Bids on 10 hhds were rejected.

St. Louis Hemp Market.

April 25.

Hemp—Market exceedingly dull, with scarcely any demand except for undressed. Hackling and dressing suspended operations for the week. We quote undressed at $90@95; fair to good at $95 to $99; fair to prime from $100 to $120; strictly prime and choice from $125 to $135; dressed rejected, from $80 to $90 a ton. We notice sales of 9 bales undressed hemp at $105, 8 do do at 110 do 12 do prime dressed at $120.

New York Ashes Market.

April 26.

Ash in small supply, and a little higher, the day's receipts being readily taken up on arrival; we notice 75 bbls Pot at $8 68 12½, and 25 do Pearl, $8 50@8 75.

Export from 1st to 18th of April—

	1865.	1864.
Pot	1,302	764
Pearl	None	64

New York Hop Market.

April 25.

Hops are only in moderate demand, the few sales making being to the city trade; no inquiries whatever on change to note; choice qualities are held and firmly held; other grades are plenty and not wanted. We quote the whole range at from 25 to 40c for common to choice old and new crop, and fancy lots of the latter at 45@50c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Thursday, April 27, 1865.

The oil market yesterday exhibited more firmness; buyers were more numerous and operated more freely. We heard of a parcel of 500 barrels that was sold for 42 cents, among the lot were a few barrels that brought a degree above, on that account the offer was rejected; this is close shaving and is not likely to happen for some time. The demand for oil was active; 40 to 42 gravity was the article. The sales of crude reach 2,000 barrels; prices were very uniform, ranging from 38½c a gallon above prices that were current a few days since; 37c was offered for several round lots, among them 1,000 barrels; holders appear to ask an advance. The receipts were not large, amounting to 1,004 bbls. The supply on hand, however, is ample for all ordinary purposes. The wharf yesterday was quiet of boats, the only departure being the Iron Age No. 2, for Emlington, there not being sufficient water to reach Oil City. The Belle Prince and Petrolia were due from the oil regions. We learn that the market was firm at a large demand, $8 75 per barrel being offered for 1,000 in bulk, at the wells. The market seems to be sufficiently up all round, and oils were more inquired for; we note a lot of bonded, a good round parcel, at 48c, an advance; free oils were held firmer, demand for export is increasing. The following comprise all notices served:

Crude Oil—Holders of crude certainly had trainings yesterday. Of course they made most of the same. Buyers were active and operations quite numerous, in consequence, of course, understood what that indicates. Sales 350 bbls at 22c, bbls returned; 200 bbls on the contract; 400 bbls do, 27c, packages included; 100 bbls do, 27c, packages included; 600 bbls heavy oil at 40@42 gravity at 48c; limited-in; 200 bbls do was extra oil, 150 bbls included. Sales of 257 bbls at 22c bbls to be exchanged. Bulk Oils—We note 400 bbls crude at 22 per gallon.

Refined Oils—Was more inquired for. We note sales of 500 bbls "Brilliant" Bonded, at 50c, the contract; 300 bbls do, 27c, packages included; 100 bbls do, 27c, packages included; 600 bbls heavy oil at 40@42 gravity at 48c; limited-in; 200 bbls do was extra oil, 150 bbls included. Sales of 257 bbls at 22c bbls to be exchanged. Bulk Oils—We note 400 bbls crude at 22 per gallon.

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